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Friday, March 11, 1960.
Phalguna 21, 1881 (*Saka*)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)

(*Vol. XL contains Nos. 21—30*)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

62 nP. (INLAND) THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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LOK SABHA

Friday, March 11, 1960/Phalguna 21, 1881 (*Saka*).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

बम्बई राज्य का विभाजन

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*७८२. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री पद्म देव :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :
श्री श्रीनारायण दास :
श्री राधा रमण :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री आसर :
श्री वाजपेयी :
श्री चपलाकान्त भट्टाचार्य :
श्री अरविन्द घोषाल :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री सूपकार :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री मौशीर भरूचा :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री २२ दिसम्बर, १९५९ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ११५७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बम्बई राज्य के विभाजन के प्रस्ताव के बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है; और

(ख) इस निर्णय को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) : (क) और (ख). वर्तमान बम्बई राज्य के विभाजन के वास्ते कानून बनाने के लिये सरकार का संसद् के इस अधिवेशन में बिल पेश करने का विचार है। संविधान की धारा ३ के अनुसार बम्बई के पुनर्गठन से सम्बन्धित बिल को बम्बई के दोनों सदनों की राय जानने के लिये भेज दिया गया है।

[(a) and (b). Government propose to bring before Parliament during the current session, legislation for the bifurcation of the existing State of Bombay. In accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of the Constitution, the Bill providing for the reorganisation of Bombay has been referred to the Bombay Legislature for expressing its views.]

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जिस ढंग से इस समस्या पर विचार किया जा रहा है तो देर से देर कब तक इन दो नये राज्यों के निर्माण हो जाने की आशा की जाती है ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : यह आशा की जाती है कि शायद पहली मई से इन का श्रीगणेश हो जायगा।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इन दोनों राज्यों के बीच की सीमा को निर्धारित करने के लिये किन सिद्धान्तों का आश्रय लिया गया है यानी किन आधार पर सीमाएं निर्धारित की जा रही हैं। जैसे पाटस्कर फारमूला या इसी प्रकार का क्या कोई फारमूला निकाला गया है ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : जैसे पाटस्कर फारमूला दो प्रदेश जिन से उनका सम्बन्ध था उनकी सहमति से बना था और उस सहमति के आधार पर पाटस्कर जी ने अपना जो सीमा निर्माण का कार्य होता था वह किया था। इसी प्रकार इन दो प्रदेशों के प्रतिनिधियों ने जो आपस में सहमति की, उसी के अनुसार यहां की सीमा भी इस बिल में निर्धारित की गई है।

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In reply to a previous question it was stated that the Government have received the replies from the Bombay PCC working committee. May I know whether this proposal has been examined and if so, to what extent it has been accepted?

Shri G. B. Pant: By whom?

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: The Bombay Pradesh Congress Working Committee.

Shri G. B. Pant: Well, I hope that the Bombay Pradesh Congress Working Committee would be largely in agreement with it because the Chief Minister of Bombay has been representing in a way the coming State of Bombay in the talks that we had regarding this subject.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the financial issues arising from this bifurcation of Bombay State had been resolved and if so, in what way? Has any committee been appointed and is it not a fact that there was some divergence of opinion?

Shri G. B. Pant: There was some divergence of opinion at that time but ultimately those differences were resolved and the proposals that are embodied in the Bill are the result of agreement between the representatives of the two States, namely, the Chief Minister of Bombay and the Finance Minister of Bombay.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Is it not a fact that the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti, which is really the spokesman of Maharashtra in this case. . . (*An Hon. Member*: Question) was ignored altogether in this so-called amicable settlement?

Shri G. B. Pant: Well, I do not like to dispute the status of any body; one is entitled to claim oneself as the sole representative but we have to deal with the accredited representatives.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if the Government received various representations regarding the formation of a separate State of Vidarbha and if so, why has the Government decided against the creation of a separate State of Vidarbha?

Shri G. B. Pant: Well, considering the matter in all its aspects, Government felt that in the interest of Vidarbha as well as of the Bombay State and the country, it would be better to have an integrated State of Vidarbha with the rest of Maharashtra.

Shri B. C. Kamble: Under what provisions of the Constitution one State is proposed to be asked to pay to another as per the Rangachari award? Is the Government willing to place on the Table a copy of that award?

Shri G. B. Pant: That has already been, I think, published in Bombay and placed on the Table of the House there, as I infer from the reports published in the papers this morning. But, if any Member wants it to be placed here, the Government will have no objection.

Shri B. C. Kamble: My earlier part of the question remains unanswered. On what provisions of the Constitution is the Rangachari award based?

Shri G. B. Pant: The Government have the duty of placing every proposal before this House and this House is the final arbiter of everything concerning every matter in this country.

Shri Khadilkar: Why was the old precedent about the bifurcation of Andhra and Madras States not followed about financial arrangements in

ignored altogether in this so-called amicable settlement?

Shri G. B. Pant: Conditions vary. Above all, I think, the essential consideration to be kept in view in all such matters is the continuance of the goodwill and the minimisation of the chances of bitterness between the States to be formed. In the case of Madras and Andhra, there were certain arrangements made which met with the wishes of those States. Certain arrangements have been made here which have met with, as I said, the wishes of the official representatives of these States.

Shri Goray: May I know whether, along with the borders which are settled as between Gujarat and Maharashtra, the Government will take steps to settle the borders between Mysore and Maharashtra?

Shri G. B. Pant: Government has been trying its best to bring about a settlement but so far these efforts have not proved fruitful.

Shri Khadilkar: The hon. Minister just now said that by consent goodwill will be restored. May I know whether by making one State pay Rs. 50 lakhs to the parting State as a tribute goodwill will be restored or, perhaps, the feelings might be embittered further?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is entering into an argument.

Shri G. B. Pant: My hope is that goodwill will be strengthened.

Shri Goray: The Government has been waiting for an amicable settlement between the Chief Minister of Bombay and the Chief Minister of Mysore for the last 2½ years. How long would they like to wait on this issue?

Shri G. B. Pant: So long as there is hope of mutual settlement.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether the views of the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti were obtained either by the State Government or by the Centre; and, if so, may I know what are those views and how do they differ from the views expressed by various other parties on the proposed bifurcation?

Shri G. B. Pant: Some of the present representatives of the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti were good enough to see me and to express their views regarding these matters. Well, I hope they will accept the Bill as it is.

Shri B. C. Kamble: May I know, from the practical point of view, whether the Government would propose a time limit for settling the border dispute after which the Government would intervene?

Mr. Speaker: We are going away from one subject to another. This relates to bifurcation, not border dispute.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am calling only Members who are interested in either Gujerat or Bombay, and others who have tabled the question.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : म यह जानना चाहता हूं कि नये बनने जा रहे गुजरात राज्य की आर्थिक स्थिति को संतुलित करने के लिए महाराष्ट्र के अतिरिक्त केन्द्र से भी क्या कुछ अनुदान दिये जाने की योजना है ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : केन्द्र से तो सभी को दिया जाता है, महाराष्ट्र को भी दिया जाएगा और गुजरात को भी दिया जाएगा ।

Indian Private Investment in Pakistan

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*783. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have any account of Indian private investment in Pakistan;

(b) if so, the amount thereof; and

(c) whether Government still allow the Indians to invest capital in Pakistan?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In accordance with the Survey of India's foreign Liabilities and Assets conducted by the Reserve Bank of India, India's private investment in Pakistan on 31-12-1955 was as follows:—

	(Rs. in crores)
(i) investment in Pakistan shares. debentures and securities by Indian Joint Stock Companies	17·56
(ii) investment in Pakistan securities, shares & debentures held by Banking Companies as nominees, Agents or Custodians on behalf of individuals resident in India and Indian partnerships	0·27
TOTAL .	17·83

These figures do not include investment directly owned by individuals resident in India and Indian partnerships. Information after that date is not available as the Bank did not conduct further survey. The Bank have, however, stated that any information with them in this regard does not indicate a significant change in the position.

(c) No, Sir.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether Indian private investing companies have submitted to the Indian Government that they are facing some difficulties; if so, what are they?

Shri Morarji Desai: There have been some representations that they are not able to bring back anything from there. That is the complaint, and we are not able to help them.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether in the border areas where the investment is in the Pakistan side, the people there are also feeling difficulties?

Shri Morarji Desai: It is the same both ways.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that many firms have their offices in both the countries and they are carrying on trade on the basis of barter system to avoid bank regulations and foreign exchange?

Shri Morarji Desai: I have not much of an idea in this matter. I do not know exactly how the position stands for foreign companies.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether Pakistan has imposed any restriction on the repatriation of dividends to India?

Shri Morarji Desai: I think there is. It is not allowed to be brought here.

Shri Tyagi: Are the Government charging any income-tax over the profits earned by residents of India running their business in Pakistan; if so, is that income-tax charged only when those profits arrive in India or even when they have not arrived?

Shri Morarji Desai: They are not charged when they do not arrive; they are charged only when they arrive here.

Shri Bimal Ghose: May I know whether Pakistan treats Indian capital in any way different from other foreign capital?

Mr. Speaker: Is there any discrimination?

Shri Morarji Desai: It is not possible for me to say, but I think there is some discrimination.

Shri Bimal Ghose: What do Government do about it?

Shri Morarji Desai: The Government can only tell them that we do not think it is right; we cannot have a war about it.

Shri Goray: Have we protested?

(*No answer was given*)

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether there is any proposal for the Reserve Bank to conduct a fresh survey to bring these figures up-to-date?

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not think that any survey would be very exact, and I do not think it is very desirable just now.

Expert Committee on Consumption of Steel

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*784. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 100 on the 18th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee appointed to survey our capacity to absorb the four-to-five million tons of finished steel to be produced by 1960-61 has completed its work;

(b) if so, whether Government have received its report; and

(c) the details thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The final report which was signed by the members of the Committee on 7th March, 1960 has not been received by Government yet.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the Committee has submitted any interim report?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The final report, as I said, has been signed but it has not been submitted officially yet.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether the Committee also investigated about the consumption of pig iron in the country?

Shri Humayun Kabir: This Committee was concerned mainly with finished steel.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: When the Committee has submitted its final report, may I know what they have indicated in their report with regard to capacity?

Shri Humayun Kabir: As I said, the report has not been formally received, but indications show that while the gap between production and consumption has been greatly reduced, in a developing economy consumption will always tend to outrun production.

Small Savings Scheme

*785. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 718 on the 9th December, 1959 and state:

(a) what was the total amount of deposits under small savings scheme in March, 1958 and March, 1959 respectively; and

(b) what was the total amount of withdrawals made from the deposits under small savings scheme during April, 1958 and April, 1959 respectively?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Rs. 43·65 crores and Rs. 44·30 crores respectively.

(b) Rs. 17·68 crores and Rs. 20·28 crores respectively.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know why such a heavy withdrawal was made from such small savings deposits after the close of the financial year?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The withdrawals have taken place mostly in post office savings banks. That is a "call money" and one can withdraw it any time one likes. The

withdrawals are, therefore, always heavy in post office savings bank accounts.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it not a fact that most of the withdrawals which were made after the close of the financial year were deposits made under the small savings scheme just before the close of the financial year to swell the figure of small savings collected during the financial year; if so, whether the Government have made any investigation to find out whether this allegation is true or not?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: In the main answer I have already indicated that the withdrawals were much less compared to the total deposits. I have already said that mainly the withdrawals have been from the post office savings banks. We cannot do much in that matter because that is a "call money" at the disposal of the depositors.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether it is a fact that the women's savings campaign has yielded better results than other efforts by other organisations?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Perhaps the hon. Member is paying a compliment, but that is a fact.

Shri Tyagi: What is the percentage of amounts withdrawn in a year from out of deposits made the same year?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Would you like me, Sir, to give the withdrawals from year to year?

Mr. Speaker: No, not necessary. She may give only the latest figure.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: In April, 1959, to which the original question relates, the total deposits including certificates, post office savings bank accounts etc. amounted to Rs. 2,352 lakhs. The withdrawal was Rs. 2,028 lakhs. That means the net saving was Rs. 324 lakhs.

Shri Tyagi: My point was different. I want to have a clarification.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister has given the answer. All that hon. Members wanted to know was, what percentage of the deposit is being drawn away in the same year. She has said that Rs. 300 and odd lakhs are left behind out of Rs. 2,000 and odd lakhs.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): It may not be very correct to say that all that money was in the same year. It may be for the previous years. But it is difficult to give any figures for the same year as to what has been withdrawn.

Shri Tyagi: My question probably was not rightly put. My point is this. I want to allay one misunderstanding.

Mr. Speaker: Let him put the question now.

Shri Tyagi: My question is, out of this withdrawal, how much money belongs to those deposits which were made in the same year.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is difficult to give that figure immediately. We will have to survey it. I do not know whether it is worth doing. But what happens is, in the last month, in some States, especially in two or three States, they make a great drive to put in money. The next month all that money is withdrawn.

Shri Tyagi: I am glad that he is conscious of this fact.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am conscious of it. I am protesting and I am trying to tell the States that this should not be done. But I cannot drive the States.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether the withdrawals are particularly heavy in April, as compared with those in other months and, if so, what is the difference?

Mr. Speaker: That is what the hon. Minister has already replied to.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have no comparative figures here, but it is true that there is a rush to deposit in

March and then there is a rush to withdraw it in April.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Are the withdrawals heavier now, say, in 1958-59, than they were in the earlier years?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: No. They are less.

Shri Heda: May I know what was the chief reason for the withdrawals in the same year, particularly in the month of April, and may I know whether Government have taken any measures to get over these difficulties?

Shri Morarji Desai: I have already said it, and I hope my hon. friend is more effective with his own State.

Shri Kalika Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that in several States, the practice has developed that local bodies, co-operatives and several departments of the Governments are made to deposit to the small savings and then they are asked to withdraw, so that the figure may go up in competition with other States?

Shri Morarji Desai: It is true that in two or three States it is happening, ana I am drawing their attention to this because this is not really savings; this is only trying to bolster up savings and ultimately it does not do them any good.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Are the Government aware that Tahsildars in other States and Mamlatdars in Bombay State are compelling the public to deposit the small savings amount?

Shri Morarji Desai: I can positively say that in Bombay State this is not happening.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: My question was with regard to Tahsildars in other States and Mamlatdars in Bombay State. They are called Tahsildars in other States.

Shri Morarji Desai: I said this is not happening in Bombay State.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: What are the measures that Government have undertaken to popularise these deposits?

Mr. Speaker: Such questions are answered from time to time.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: There are many steps taken. It is a long list; and it will take time to mention all these details, but they are made known to Members from time to time.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Could we have a State-wise break-up of these amounts and could such a list be placed on the Table of the House?

Shri Morarji Desai: Notice should be given.

Production of Steel in Rourkela

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*786. { **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri P. C. Borooah: }

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that steel is being produced in Rourkela according to "Linz Donawitz" process;

(b) if so, how much of steel is being produced daily according to the above process and the conventional open hearth process; and

(c) whether the cost of production in the L.D. process is comparable to that of the open hearth process?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Steel is being produced at Rourkela by the Linzer Dusenstahl process, commonly known as the L.D. process.

(b) Production of L.D. Steel began on 27th December, 1959. In January and February, 1960, the production has been 10,802 tons by L.D. Process and 10,059 by Open Hearth Process.

(c) The cost of production of steel by the L.D. Process is lower than that by the Open Hearth Process.

Shri P. K. Deo: In view of the fact that the production of steel by the LD process costs less, may I know whether the Government is considering the extension of this LD process to the different steel plants?

Sardar Swaran Singh: When the expansion programme is undertaken, this possibility will be examined.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know whether this LD process will be extended to Bhilai and Durgapur also?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is difficult to make a commitment on a technical matter. It will depend upon the technical advice and the examination that takes place.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that this LD process is still in the experimental stage even in Austria and there was a lot of scepticism about its adoption in this country and, if so, whether Government have examined this aspect of the matter before following this process in Rourkela?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The answer to the first part of the question is, "Not correct". So, the second part does not arise.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know why, if the LD process has proved less costly, it was not introduced in Rourkela for the entire production of steel there?

Sardar Swaran Singh: This decision was actually taken several years ago. It is true that at that time this LD process was rather new and there was difference of opinion as to whether the LD process should or should not be adopted. I think that it was somewhat a bolder step at that time to take a decision to have the LD process and the results indicate that this was a wise decision.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that there are only 16 places all over the world where the LD process has been introduced on an experimental basis? If that is so, I want to know whether we are right in having taken this risk so quickly.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that the cost is lower than in the other process. One hon. Member wants to know why it has not been extended, and this hon. Member wants to go back to the initial stages and asks why this has been introduced.

Sardar Swaran Singh: May I say that the LD process in steel making is now really the common thing and experts from various parts of the world who have been coming to India and have been seeing me have been uniformly praising this new process. It has gone much beyond the experimental stage and millions of tons of steel all over the world in all countries are now being produced by the LD process.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We on this side have been rising but every time your eyes were not turned this side so that we could catch your eye.

Mr. Speaker: Occasionally that side also! Next question.

अन्तर्विश्वविद्यालय युवक समारोह

***७८७. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों के उप-कुलपतियों ने दिसम्बर, १९५९ के अन्तिम सप्ताह में बड़ौदा में यह निर्णय किया है कि अन्तर्विश्वविद्यालय युवक समारोह सरकारी स्तर पर नहीं मनाया जाना चाहिये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की उसके प्रति क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह निर्णय विशेषत: मैसूर में अन्तर्विश्वविद्यालय युवक समारोह में हुए उपद्रवों के कारण किया गया है; और

(घ) दिल्ली में हुए अन्तर्विश्वविद्यालय युवक समारोहों के बारे मेंसरकार का क्या अनुभव है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) दिल्ली में हुए अन्तर्विश्वविद्यालय समारोहों को पर्याप्त सफलता मिली ।

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[(a) No, Sir.

(d) Inter-University Youth Festivals held in Delhi were quite successful.]

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि पांच वर्ष तक दिल्ली में और गत वर्ष मैसूर में हुए अन्तर्विश्वविद्यालय युवक समारोहों के अनुभवों के आधार पर आगे भी इन समारोहों को चालू रखने का सरकार विचार रखती है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमली : जी हां, सरकार का पूरा विचार है कि यह फैस्टिवल चलता रहे ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : दिल्ली में जो युवक समारोह अब तक हुये हैं, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन में अधिकांश समय नाचने गाने और मनोरंजन के सिवा और कौन से रचनात्मक कामों में लगाया गया ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : नाच-गाना भी होता है। वाद-विवाद भी होता है। सिम्पोजियम भी होते हैं और बहस भी होती है । विद्यार्थियों की जिन में रुचि होती है, वे सभी तरह के प्रोग्राम होते हैं । माननीय सदस्य महोदय को मालूम है कि हिन्दी की डीबेट्स भी होती है और अंग्रेजी की भी होती हैं । विद्यार्थियों की समस्याओं पर विचार होता है और उन के बारे में विद्यार्थी स्वयं अपने विचार व्यक्त करते हैं । मिनिस्ट्री इस पर और विचार कर रही है कि और कौन सी ऐसी योजनायें हैं, जो हम इस में ला सकते हैं, जिन में विद्यार्थियों को अपनी अभिव्यक्ति करने का पूर्ण अवसर मिल सके ।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : मैं यह यह जानना चाहता हूं कि मैसूर में हुए इस अन्तर्विश्वविद्यालय युवक समारोह के पश्चात् भी क्या शिक्षा मंत्रालय का इस प्रकार का अनुभव है कि इन समारोहों को पृथक पृथक राज्यों में किया जाये ।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : इस के बारे में मैं अभी कोई निश्चित राय नहीं दे सकता हूं । पिछली बार यह जरूर सोचा था, कुछ यूनिवर्सिटीज की भी यह इच्छा थी, राज्य सरकारें भी चहाती थीं और पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर भी चाहते थे कि अगर अलग अलग जगहों पर यह फ़ैस्टिवल हो, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा । लेकिन इस अनुभव के बाद अभी विचार करना पड़ेगा कि हर साल इस को बाहर भेजें या न भेजें । एक तो खर्च का प्रश्न है, क्योंकि दिल्ली में योजना बनी हुई है, थियेटर बना हुआ है और यहां सब इन्तजाम हो जाता है । नई नई जगह पर यह फ़ैस्टिवल करने से प्रबन्ध में खर्च करना पड़ता है । इसके फायदे भी है । तो सारी समस्या पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that each university in India is organising regional festivals at regional levels and if so, does the Central Government give any grants to these universities for these festivals?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes; grants are being given to the universities for organising cultural festivals. In fact, before the inter-university festival is held, most of the universities arrange festivals in order to select proper teams for the inter-university festival and the Ministry does give grants to the universities for the regional festivals.

Shri Thimmaiah: In view of the fact that one of the reasons for the disturbances in Mysore is the fact that the festival was held during the period when there were classes, will Government propose holding festivals only during vacation?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not think that was the main reason. Various factors led to the disturbances there; I should not like to go into details with regard to that matter. But I think our students have enough self-discipline and self-control and even if it is held during the days when classes are being held, there should not be any disturbance in the festival. As far as I am aware, in Mysore, the organisers of the festivals had arranged that the students should go to the festivals by rotation. In fact, there was no accommodation for all the students to go at the same time. Most of the festivals are held not during the day, but in the evenings after the classes are over.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : इन आयोजनों में क्या कोई ऐसा भी विचार किया जा रहा है जिस से कि विद्यार्थियों के चरित्र का उत्थान हो और उन में अनुशासन आये ? इस प्रकार का भी प्रयोग सरकार विशेषज्ञों द्वारा या स्वयम् कर रही है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : चरित्र का निर्माण तो एक ऐसा प्रश्न है कि वह दस रोज में क्या बन सकता है । उन के सारे जीवन में चरित्र बनता रहता है । लेकिन यह अवश्य है कि जब फैस्टिवल्स में विद्यार्थी आते हैं तो उन को अपनी अभिव्यक्ति करने का अवसर मिलता है और साथ मिलकर जब वे काम करते हैं तो यह भी चरित्र का एक अच्छा गुण है । इस से उन में सहयोग और सहकारिता की भावना जागृत होती है । सब से अच्छी बात तो यह है कि जब अन्य अन्य प्रदेशों से लड़के आते हैं तो उन में यह भावना पैदा होती है कि यह राष्ट्र उनका है और जब बहुत से लोग मिलकर रहते हैं तो उन में एक राष्ट्र के होने की भावना जागृत होती है ।

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether Government have taken any decision about the venue of the next festival and if so, where it is going to be held?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That has not yet been fixed. Any invitation from State Governments is certainly considered. We are thinking of having the next festival at Delhi, though a final decision has not yet been taken.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि मैसूर में हुए इस युवक समारोह में शिक्षा मंत्रालय को कितना व्यय करना पड़ा ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : सन् १९५८ में जो खर्च हुआ वह तो २ लाख ६५ हजार रु० है । मैसूर के खर्च का हिसाब मेरे पास नहीं आया है ।

Magnesium Carbonate

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*788. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the negotiations for the commercial development of light basic magnesium carbonate have been concluded;

(b) if so, when the commercial production will commence; and

(c) whether any licence has been issued for the purpose.

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know why there is delay in concluding the negotiations?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The main reason is, most of the parties who have applied for this licence want exclusive licence for the whole of India. In December, 1959 the National Research Development Corporation has asked them to apply for zonal licences.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any royalty will be charged from those who will receive the licence?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The normal procedure will be followed and we expect royalty will be charged.

Smuggling and Excise Cases

*789. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases arising out of goods smuggled from foreign countries and other excise cases are withdrawn from courts only with the sanction of the Central Government; and

(b) in how many cases such sanction has been given during each of the last three years?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) It is not necessary under the law for the sanction of the Central Government to be obtained before prosecutions in smuggling or other excise cases are withdrawn. However, the Collectors of Customs and Central Excise do make references to the Central Government whenever they consider the case to be of sufficient importance.

(b) In two cases altogether.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the State Governments have any say in the matter and if so, what is their role?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: They do not have any say in the matter.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the hon. Minister's attention has been drawn to certain allegations made regarding the withdrawal of certain cases in Punjab?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have no information about it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the total number of such cases pending before the court and whether any foreigner is also involved in such cases?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This question relates to the cases of withdrawal. I can give the number of pending cases when a separate question is tabled.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a recent statement made by Gen. Ayub Khan of Pakistan to the effect that there has been a regular racket of smuggling across the Indo-Pakistan border and if so, what steps Government have taken to see that this does not happen?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We are trying all preventive methods and to break the racket, if there is any.

Shri Thirumala Rao: The hon. Minister said that in two cases sanction of Central Government has been given for withdrawal during the last three years. May I know the nature of the cases and the stake or amount of money involved?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: One case relates to 1957, with regard to smuggling of opium. I have not got the figure about the amount involved. Another case is with regard to the smuggling of gold from Persian Gulf. The amount of gold involved is 600 tolas.

Shri K. U. Parmar: May I know whether Government is aware about the news which appeared in the Gujerati Press that an ex-Queen of Saurashtra ex-native State, interested in smuggling across the Saurashtra border, has started this smuggling activity and whether Government has taken any action in this regard?

Mr. Speaker: She is no longer a Rani. This question relates to withdrawal of cases.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): We do not have any information about it.

कालिदास अकादमी, उज्जैन

***७६०. श्री राधे लाल व्यास :** क्या **वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस विषय में कोई अभ्यावेदन मिले हैं कि महाकवि कालिदास की स्मृति में उज्जैन में एक कालिदास एकादमी स्थापित की जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) कालिदास का स्मारक बनाने के लिये अखिल भारतीय कालिदास परिषद्, उज्जैन से वित्तीय मदद के लिये एक दरख्वास्त आई है ।

(ख) परिषद् से कहा गया है कि वह पहले राज्य सरकार को दरख्वास्त दें ।

[(a) An application has been received from the All India Kalidas Parishad, Ujjain, for financial assistance for setting up a memorial to Kalidas.

(b) The Parishad has been informed that it might apply to the State Government in the first instance.]

श्री राधे लाल व्यास : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जिस प्रकार गुरुदेव टैगोर की स्मृति बगैर राज्य सरकार के परामर्श के या बगैर उस की मार्फत कारंवाई हुए ही कायम की जा रही है उसी प्रकार कालिदास की स्मृति के सम्बन्ध में, जो कि एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ख्याति प्राप्ति विभूति है, भारत सरकार क्यों दिलचस्पी नहीं लेना चाहती और यह क्यों कहा जा रहा है कि वह राज्य सरकार की मार्फत आये ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : भारत सरकार इस में काफी दिलचस्पी ले रही है। दो दफा हम ने मदद दे दी और उन से यह कहा कि इस किस्म से वक्तन फवक्तन सहायता देने से फायदा नहीं । बजाय इस के एक आल इंडिया इन्स्टिट्यूट बनाया जाय । अगर ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार की तरफ से आयेगा तो हम जरूर उस पर विचार करेंगे ।

श्री राधे लाल व्यास : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि राज्य सरकार की तरफ से क्या इस के पूर्व कोई योजना भारत सरकार के पास आई थी ।

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : नहीं आई । बल्कि भारत सरकार की तरफ से राज्य सरकार से कहा गया था ।

Shri Ranga: Has it ever been thought of rechristening the Ujjain University as Kalidas University and starting a separate department for the study of Kalidas literature?

Shri Humayun Kabir: About the university, I cannot say; it is an autonomous body. But we have suggested to the Madhya Pradesh Government that a Kalidas Academy as an All-India Institute of Indology with special reference to the study of Sanskrit and Prakrit literature and India's affiliations with neighbouring countries may be undertaken.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मंत्री जी ने अभी व्यास जी के इस प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया । हमारे कुछ इस प्रकार के कवि और दार्शनिक हैं कि किसी प्रान्त विशेष के न हो कर अखिल भारतीय स्तर के हैं और ऐसी हालत में राज्य सरकार के ऊपर ही यह प्रश्न क्यों रखा जाता है और केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वयं जैसे कि उसने गुरुदेव टैगोर का अलग से काम किया है उसी तरह से केन्द्रीय सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में भी कोई योजना क्यों नहीं लाती?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : यह जो रवीन्द्रनाथ जी के बारे में हो रहा है वह भी राज्य सरकार की मदद से हो रहा है। और इसका खास मौका यह है कि गुरुदेव की हंडरेड वर्थ एनीवरसरी आ रही है । अब कि महाकवि कालिदास के बारे में कोई खास वक्त या मौका नहीं है । यह जो आल इंडिया

एकेडेमी बनाने का सवाल है, एक आल इंडिया इंस्टीच्यूट बनना चाहिये, तो यह तो केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से हो रहा है।

Shri Supakar: What steps are the Government going to take to popularise Kalidas literature in different State languages?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The works of a great poet like Kalidas do not depend upon the steps of the Government for popularity.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या शासन के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि अभी तक महाकवि कालिदास का जन्म कहां हुआ, कहां उन्होंने वनवास बिताया, उसके बारे में काफी मत भेद है, तो क्या उनकी जीवनी के सम्बन्ध में कोई ऐक प्रमाणिक ग्रन्थ प्रकाशित करने का विचार किया जा रहा है ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : जी हां, इस में बहुत मतभेद है और अगर माननीय सदस्य इस सम्बन्ध में कोई एक किताब लिखेंगे तो हम उसका अवश्य स्वागत करेंगे।

Probation of Offenders Act, 1958

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*791. { **Shri Radha Raman:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to enforce the provisions of the probation of Offenders Act, 1958 in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether any date has been decided upon for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes.

(b) No date has yet been fixed as the rules under the Act are being prepared.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the nature of the rules and the time likely to be taken to enforce them can be disclosed?

Shrimati Alva: Under section 17 of the Act it is for the States to first draft the rules. Then they have to be published in the Gazette for eliciting public opinion. After that they will come to the Central Government for their comments. In the case of the Delhi Administration the draft rules were sent to us some time last year and they were returned to them with our comments. They have now come back to us and we are considering them.

Shri Supakar: Since the passing of this Act, has this been enforced in any part of India?

Shrimati Alva: From memory I can say that in Bihar it has been enforced.

Shri Supakar: After the passing of the Act?

Mr. Speaker: If it is not passed, how can it be enforced?

Shri Supakar: In different States there are different Acts. I want to know whether this particular Act has been enforced.

Mr. Speaker: That is what the Minister has stated.

श्री पद्म देव : क्या यह जो सेंट्रल ऐक्टस हैं वे जब यहां से पास हो जाते हैं तो यह स्वतः यूनियन टैरीटरीज पर लागू नहीं हो जाते हैं ?

Shrimati Alva: This cannot be enforced so soon. First of all, the requisite machinery has to be there, namely, the probation service. Apart from that, I have just explained that under section 17 the States have to frame the draft rules. Then they are to be published in the Gazette for eliciting public opinion. After that they come to the Home Ministry, when we offer our comments. Then they go back to them and then they are finalized.

Fifth Report of the Law Commission

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*792. { **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the proposition of Dr. N. C. Sen Gupta in his Note to the Fifth Report of the Law Commission to the effect that the Indian Church Act of 1927 is *ultra vires* of the Constitution, and that the Extradition Acts and the Foreign Tribunal Evidence Act of 1856 require to be brought up to conformity with India's present status; and

(b) what are Government's views and intentions in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). A Bill on the subject of extradition has already been prepared and is under consideration of Government. The Foreign Tribunals Evidence Act, 1856, is being examined in consultation with the State Governments and other Ministries concerned with a view to its repeal. The repeal or replacement of the Indian Church Act, 1927, is a matter which requires careful consideration, and the matter is under examination.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the fact that the Church of India is a very large organisation with a lot of money and it imposes a number of obligations on the Government of India, particularly because the Church of India has the King of England and the Archbishop of Canterbury as its heads may I know if the Government will expedite the examination of this matter and bring forward a legislation to correct the anomaly?

Shri Hajarnavis: So far as the suggestion contained in the question is concerned, it will be accepted. But there are certain administrative or legal difficulties about the property belonging to the Church and the provisions relating to them are being examined in consultation with the administrative Ministry concerned. I hope we shall be able to take a decision within a short time.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Has the Government examined the position which arises out of the provisions in the Constitution, namely, that the adherents of other religions in India are deprived of the kind of opportunity which the Anglicans of the Church of England have now under the provisions of the Indian Church Act?

Mr. Speaker: Is there any discrimination?

Shri Hajarnavis: That has been the point made by the eminent Member of Law Commission and that has been almost accepted. It is the intention of the Government to repeal the Act, if possible. But certain consequences flow from the proposal to repeal the Act, and they are being examined.

Shri Tangamani: The hon. Deputy Minister accepts that there has been discrimination and that it has been accepted by the Government. May we have an idea of the time within which a suitable amendment to the Indian Church Act will be introduced?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has already stated that there are some administrative difficulties which have got to be got over. They are trying to introduce a legislation.

Shri Kalika Singh: May I know whether the bishops in India are appointed directly by the Archbishop of Canterbury and York and they owe allegiance to the British Crown? If so, does it not come in conflict with their status as Indian citizens?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has already stated in reply to a question that there is no doubt about discrimination. They are trying to take steps to repeal or modify the Act.

Double Taxation Agreement between India and Japan

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*793. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria.

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement regarding avoidance of double taxation has been entered into between India and Japan; and

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As certain formalities have yet to be completed by the Governments of India and Japan before the agreement can be published, it is not possible to disclose the main features of the agreement at this stage.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since the agreement has already been entered into, may I know the benefits that the Government is likely to derive?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The advantages are the better incentives for foreign investment in the country and also avoidance of certain difficulties.

Compulsory Science Teaching at Secondary Stage

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*795. Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Advisory Board of Education are in favour of making science compulsory at secondary stage;

(b) if so, the details of the decision of Central Advisory Board of Education; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The proceedings of the Board have not yet been finalised. A copy of the proceedings containing the recommendations of the Board will be supplied to the Lok Sabha Library as usual, in due course.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the Government have computed the expenditure likely to be involved when the scheme is executed in the secondary schools in our country?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am afraid I do not have the estimates of the expenditure that will be incurred. In fact, this principle was accepted even when the Secondary Education Commission report was accepted by the Government, and Government had made provision, in consultation with the State Governments, for introduction of science in all the secondary schools. This recommendation is merely a repetition of the earlier recommendation which had been made to the State Governments with regard to the introduction of general science as a compulsory subject for all the students in secondary schools.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is the State Governments that would advance financial assistance to the schools concerned for building laboratories and providing schools with scientific equipments, or is it the Central Government that will provide the necessary financial assistance?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As the hon. Member is aware, the Central Government has been giving grants on a matching basis for various programmes and projects which are undertaken by the State Governments. I cannot say definitely but as far as I am aware for general science also some grants are being given. But it is subject to correction.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सेंट्रल बोर्ड ने जो सिफारिशें की हैं

उसमें सैकिंडरी स्टेज को ६ से ११ तक रखा है या ६ से ८ तक ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : सैकंडरी स्टेज तो ११वां क्लास समाप्त होने तक होता है । ११ क्लास तक सैकिंडरी स्टेज गिनी जाती है । कहीं १४ से बाद गिनते हैं, कहीं १३ के बाद और कहीं ११ के बाद । हर एक राज्य में अलग अलग स्टेजेज़ हैं । लेकिन सैकंडरी स्टेज समाप्त होती है ११ वें क्लास की पढ़ाई समाप्त हो जाने के बाद, जिहांतक प्रारम्भ होने का सम्बन्ध है, कुछ तो उसे मिडल स्टेज से गिनते हैं, कुछ मिडिल को प्राइमरी स्टेज कहते हैं । इसके लिए अलग अलग राज्य में अलग अलग लिमिट है ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of Government having told us often in the past that the three year degree course idea has been making a great deal of progress, may I take it that the provision of science education at the secondary stage as preliminary thereto has largely been provided for or is it that there is lacunae in that matter so that the three year degree course would be delayed as a result?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No, Sir. There is no question of the three year degree course being delayed. In fact, most of the universities have already accepted this principle. Some have already introduced the three year degree course. Some have agreed to introduce the three year degree course within a couple of years. There are one or two or three universities, some universities in Uttar Pradesh, which have some difficulties. But those difficulties are also being looked into. This question is not related to the three year degree course. In fact, as I said, when we accepted the recommendation of the Secondary Education Commission, we had also agreed that general science should be introduced in all secondary schools. This need is all the more great when we are developing science and technology at the higher stage.

Shri Kamal Singh: May I know if this recommendation is independent of the scheme for having multi-purpose higher secondary and multi-purpose technical schools and if it is not proposed to implement satisfactorily the scheme by having multi-purpose schools first, that is, before we introduce this recommendation?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Ordinary high schools are being converted into multi-purpose schools. It is our idea that by the end of the Third Five Year Plan, if funds are available, we should be able to convert most of the schools into multi-purpose schools. But general science could be introduced even in the high schools. It is not necessary to wait till that conversion has taken place. Therefore it is not strictly related to the conversion of ordinary high schools into higher secondary schools.

Income-Tax Assessment

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*796. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to have Income-tax assessment made public as announced by the Prime Minister at Bangalore; and

(b) if so, what are its main features?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). The Government of India has decided to relax the secrecy provisions of the Income-tax Act in respect of income-tax assessments. The amendments necessary to give effect to Government's decision are being drafted and will be placed before Parliament in the form of a Bill when they are finalised.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : क्या इस सेशन के दरम्यान इस बिल के पेश किए जाने की कोई उम्मीद की जा सकती है ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : जी हां, इसी सेशन में इस बिल के आने की सम्भावना है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: To what extent Government have considered the various recommendations of the Tyagi Committee? Are those recommendations going to be implemented? If so, what are the specific recommendations that are likely to be implemented?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: They are all being considered and a decision will be taken very soon.

Shri C. D. Pande: May I know whether Government propose to publish the entire list of assessees or the list of such persons who have been found guilty of concealment and evasion and have been imposed a penalty?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): There are two proposals. One is that of giving a copy of the assessment made to a person who applies for it and not of publishing the whole list as he said. There is also a proposal of publishing a list of the names of those people on whom penalty is inflicted.

Commonwealth Naval Exercises

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*797. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:** **Shri N. R. Muniswamy:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether joint naval exercises of seven commonwealth countries are being held in the Bay of Bengal in which India is also participating;

(b) if so, how many air and naval ships of India will participate; and

(c) what will be the expense?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence (Shri Fatesinhrao Gaekwad): (a) Sir, the exercise is over. None other is in prospect. Six commonwealth countries *viz.*, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, U.K., Newzealand and Australia participated. In addition, the Royal Malayan Navy participated in Phase I of the Exercises off Singapore.

(b) Eleven Indian Naval Ships participated in all the four Phases of the Jet Exercises. In addition, four Aircraft of the Indian Navy Fleet Requirement Unit and four I.A.F. Aircraft participated in the Joint Exercises held off the West Coast of India.

(c) Each Navy participating in the Joint Commonwealth Exercises bears its own expenditure.

It is not possible, at any rate not at this stage, to furnish information as asked. The exercise and therefore the expenditure is part of normal Naval training and commitments thereto.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether our Navy fared well in this Exercise?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): This was an exercise and not a competition. It had to work together in this matter. So far as we know, all the reports are that its performance was very good.

Shri Hem Barua: What is the gain that accrues out of these exercises? Is it gain in experience or in comradeship or in amusement?

Shri Krishna Menon: It is part of the naval exercise. Navies first exercise if they want to know how to perform in time of operations. No navy, unless it is a very large navy, can exercise without the co-operation of other navies.

Advisory Committee for Andaman and Nicobar Islands

*798. **Sardar A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the recommendation made in the Fifty-eighth Report of the Estimates Committee for setting up of an Advisory Committee for Andaman and Nicobar Islands to be associated with the Home Minister and state

whether Government have accepted this recommendation?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): The matter is under consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Has that been answered?

An Hon. Member: Yes, Sir.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Question No. 798 relating to Home Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Shri G. B. Pant: I have given an answer. The matter is under consideration.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: How long will it take to consider this?

Shri G. B. Pant: Not very long.

Loans on Mortgage of Property

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*800. { **Shri Hem Barua**:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation have decided to grant loans on mortgage of property and to initially operate this scheme in the cities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay;

(b) if so, what are the terms and conditions proposed governing this scheme of loan; and

(c) whether there are proposals to extend this scheme to other cities also?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) The Corporation has decided to grant loans on the security of properties situated in the cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi and Hyderabad.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Loans on Mortgage of Properties

Mortgagor: Loans will be granted only to approved parties (since the personal covenant of the borrower is of the utmost importance, the Corporation must be satisfied about the financial standing and creditworthiness of the borrower).

Security: Loan will be granted only on first mortgage of property.

Property: Loans will be granted only on the security of approved properties.

In approving properties, all relevant factors would be taken into account, *e.g.*, location, type of property, marketability, etc.

Loans will be granted on mortgages of property, both new buildings, as well as old buildings, provided the latter are not dilapidated.

Loans will not be granted on the security of leasehold properties with an outstanding term of less than 30 years.

Term of Loan: The maximum term for which a loan will be granted is 15 years.

[Where a loan is granted for a period not exceeding 5 years, interim retirement of debt will not be obligatory. Where the term of loan exceeds 5 years, there will be a provision for amortisation by regular annual (or more frequent) payments of principal].

Amount of Loan: The amount of loan will not exceed 50 per cent. of the value of the property. Further, the minimum amount of loan to a borrower (two or more loans on different properties to be treated as one loan for this purpose) will be Rs. 25,000 and the maximum Rs. 50,00,000.

Rate of Interest: The rate of interest chargeable will be 7 per cent per annum reducible to 6½ per cent. on punctual payment.

Valuation of property: Valuation of property should be done by a competent valuer approved by the Corporation.

(c) No, Sir.

Shri Hem Barua: From the statement it is seen that loans will be advanced only on the security of approved properties. May I know the machinery through which properties are going to be assessed? Is it Government machinery or is it machinery that would be evolved by the L.I.C.?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Certainly the L.I.C. will have its own machinery to assess the value of the property.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Investment Committee has made any proposals about the advancing of money on property and rules have been framed?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It is just being finalised and operation has not yet started.

Mr. Speaker: What he asked is whether any rules have been framed by the Investment Committee for adoption for enabling the grant of loans and mortgages.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It has already been mentioned in the statement itself under what conditions loans will be provided for.

Shri Tangamani: There was one member of the Investment Committee, who resigned and who made several charges also. Now here a new proposal has come about advancing money on mortgages. I would like to know whether the Investment Committee has made any proposal and whether it has been reduced to the form of rules, as you, Sir, have been pleased to put it.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the Investment Committee was consulted, or the rules that have been framed had the approval of the Investment Committee.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The Investment Committee is aware of this, and it is certainly with their approval that these things are done.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: In reply to part (c) of the Question, the hon. Deputy Minister said that there was no proposal to extend this scheme to other cities. May I know the reasons why this scheme is not being extended to other large cities like Nagpur, Kanpur and Hyderabad?

Shri Morarji Desai: The Corporation thinks it is better to start in a small manner first and see the result.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that a member of the Investment Committee who has resigned, Shri Subbiah, has made certain changes against the Investment policy of the L.I.C. and said that there are instances that are even worse than the Mundhra deal, what machinery do Government propose to evolve to see that these things do not repeat themselves and the investment is sound?

Shri Morarji Desai: Simply because one Member makes a charge, it does not mean it is true and a machinery should be immediately set up. The hon. Member may wait. There is a question about this, and I am going to place my reply to it, and also his letter, if necessary.

12 hrs.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Question No. 794 is an important question. We gave notice that this should be taken.

Mr. Speaker: No notice has been received.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Yes, I have sent it.

Mr. Speaker: It maybe, but he must have sent it earlier if he wants it. I wanted to create an exception. If we call upon the Minister after the Question Hour is over, he has to give consent, but so far as the Question Hour is concerned, I have said five minutes before the Questions are over, if any particular question is so important and

the House agrees, I am prepared to give it precedence. The hon. Member wanted me to put this Question after the Question Hour was over.

Shri Raghunath Singh: No, Sir. Long ago, five minutes before, I gave notice.

Mr. Speaker: It reads:

"We request that Question No. 794 be taken up after the Question Hour is over."

It is left to the hon. Minister, I cannot force the Minister.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): I have no objection to answer.

Shri Raghunath Singh: He is willing.

Purchase of 'Link' Magazine

*794. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is purchasing four thousand copies of 'Link' magazine;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the criteria of selection of magazines for Defence Department; and

(d) the names of any other magazines or papers purchased for Defence Department in such a large quantity?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No magazines are selected for the Defence Department. List of periodicals is circulated by the Army Education office to unit commanders from time to time. They are at liberty to select from such lists according to their own discretion.

(d) None.

Shri Raghunath Singh: When land was allotted to the various newspapers, it was done only to those which have got printing presses. May I know why land was allotted to Link as it has got no press?

Shri N. G. Ranga: It has got a big link here.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): This has nothing to do with circulation.

Mr. Speaker: Has the Minister followed the question?

Shri Krishna Menon: I have not taken over the administration of land in Delhi.

Shri Thirumala Rao: The hon. Minister was pleased to say that Government was not purchasing the magazines, and that the Army Education Officer was free to do that. Is there such a distinction between Government and officers of Government?

Shri Krishna Menon: There is a misunderstanding in regard to my answer. What I said was: Government does not purchase and we do not authorise those persons to purchase either. The Army units have certain grants given for the purchase of literature. In the case of the Army, my notes say that the amounts are not to be disclosed, because they are *pro-rata*, and if I give the information, the strength of the Army would be known. This money is used by the units, and their own private funds are also used. All that the Government does is to circulate from time to time a list of periodicals, if they want. They have their entire discretion, and we do not impose any prohibition on these magazines so far as I know, and I do not look into what lists go. That is a matter for the Army Education Officer.

In order to make the answer complete, I may add that it is not true to say that the Defence Ministry does not buy them. It buys three copies, one for the Armed Forces Information Officer, another for the Defence Library, and the third for the central administrative organisation for the use of the Armed Forces Headquarters.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether in the list which is circulated, Link and People's Age are included?

Shri Krishna Menon: I do not know. It is not the practice for Government to impose any restrictions on this list. That is part of the functions of the Army Education Officer. Unless, from the Home Ministry or from our intelligence sources, there is any reason, political reason, to impose a restriction, we do not interfere. We would like the Army to be acquainted with what is going on in the country.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: On a point of information. In future, is it going to be the rule that even if a Member is not present in the House, his Question can be called and answered by the Minister concerned?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is aware, that when a Member is absent, I do not call the Question at all, but if a Question is important and the Member is not present, after the Question are over if there is time, we allow it to be answered. That is not even the case here. This is a Question in which hon. Members are interested, and the hon. Minister was prepared to answer this Question. Anyhow, whether it is called here or not, the answers will be printed and circulated. Therefore, all that I am allowing is a few more supplementaries, and because the hon. Minister was willing to answer, I called the question; otherwise not.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In future we will get it?

Mr. Speaker: Oh yes.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You ruled it out earlier. It has never been done, so we just want to know.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. If the Minister is willing, I have no objection.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: According to our rules, a Question can be put only for oral answer, even at the end, only if there is an authorisation from the Member, not otherwise.

Mr. Speaker: It is not so.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: According to the rules, a Member who has tabled the Question authorises somebody else, and then it can be put.

Mr. Speaker: During the Question Hour if any hon. Member wants to put a Question, I ask him if he has authority, and I do so only after all the Questions are exhausted, but if the Question Hour is over, it is open to an hon. Minister himself to make a statement regarding a Question on the Order Paper, so that he may explain the position of the Government more fully, to avoid any doubts arising. After the Question Hour, it is official time it is open to the Minister to explain, to make a statement on this matter. Therefore, when he was asked, he made the statement. If an hon. Member wants and if the Minister is willing to answer, I have no objection to allow him to do so.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Vagrant Children in Delhi

*799. { **Shri Pramathanath Banerjee:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia: }

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the representatives of the Social Welfare Department and Police Officials decided at a conference to round up all vagrant children in Delhi;

(b) how many children have been taken into custody so far;

(c) whether they are kept in the new Remand Home; and

(d) when will they be transferred to Children's homes for treatment and training?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No such conference was held. The Police Officers, however, taken action in appropriate cases under the provisions of the Bombay Children Act, 1924, as extended to Delhi.

(b) 1,656 vagrant children were taken charge of, during 1959.

(c) Such children as, in the opinion of the court, should not be permitted to remain in the actual charge or control of their parents or guardians during the pendency of proceedings, are sent to the Remand Home.

(d) In appropriate cases, children are sent to the Children's Home under orders of the Court.

Economic Mission at Lagos

*801. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India are going to set up an Economic Mission at Lagos, the Federal Capital of Nigeria;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). No, Sir. It has only been decided to open a Commercial Section in the Commission of India at Lagos for looking after commercial interests in Nigeria and Ghana.

कृत्रिम वर्षा

*८०२. **श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता** : क्या **वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृत्रिम वर्षा करने के बारे में किये गये प्रयोगों के कोई महत्वपूर्ण परिणाम निकले हैं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) और (ख). किसी खास नतीजे पर पहुंचने के लिए अभी बहुत जल्दी है । पदल्ली के अलावा आगरा और जयपुर में भी प्रयोग करने का इरादा है ।

Credit from Poland

*803. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Poland has granted India credits amounting to Rs. 15 crores for the purchase of Polish capital goods required for projects proposed to be included in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the nature and term of the credit; and

(c) the nature of goods to be purchased?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). The Government of the Polish People's Republic have offered credits equivalent to Rs. 15 crores for purchase of equipment and complete industrial plants manufactured in Poland and required for Third Five-Year Plan projects. The terms of the credit and the nature of goods to be purchased are yet to be settled by further negotiations with the Polish authorities.

Export of Steel Billets

*804. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have invited tenders for export of steel billets from Bhilai;

(b) whether the demand for billets of all existing re-rollers in the country will be fully met before exports are contemplated; and

(c) what efforts have been made to utilise the idle second and third shift capacities of efficient re-rollers?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Sawaran Singh): (a) No, Sir. But Hindustan Steel is free to export what Government permit to be exported.

(b) and (c). No steel, whether in the form of semis or finished steel, which is required for internal use will be exported. It is only what is surplus to requirements that will be allowed for export.

Supply of Low Grade Coal to Steel Plants

***805. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently there has been a large supply of low grade coal with higher ash content to the steel plants;

(b) whether it is also a fact that from the middle of this year all steel plants will have to accept large quantities of poor varieties of coal;

(c) if so, what are the reasons;

(d) what remedial measures do Government propose to take; and

(e) whether Government have chalked out any programme for utilising the rejects and middlings from the coal washeries?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Sawaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Until the new washeries are ready, the Steel Plants will have to use selected unwashed coal.

(d) Efforts are being made to increase the production of the higher grades of coals.

(e) Yes. Washeries generally make arrangements with thermal power stations for utilisation of middlings. The possibility of rejects being used for brick making and for stowing purposes is being explored.

Rourkela Steel Plan

***806.** **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:**
Shri Sanganna:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 30,000 workers are being retrenched from Rourkela Steel Plant from the 1st March, 1960; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to absorb them elsewhere?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Sawaran Singh): (a) and (b). Between now and March 1961, by which time construction at Rourkela will be largely over, about 30,000 workers engaged on construction work will be rendered surplus. A portion of them may be absorbed in the expansion programme of the steel plant as well as in Auxiliary Industries expected to develop in this area.

Archaeological Relics on the Narmada Waterfront

***807.** **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many historical and ancient stone-carvings and relics of Indus Valley Civilisation are lying in the open on the Narmada water-front; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Chairman of University Grants Commission

*808. Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the University Grant Commission is working in an honorary capacity at present; and

(b) if not, since how long he has been drawing salary?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, sir.

(b) Since the 1st March, 1959.

Scholarships in Himachal Pradesh

*809. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1644 on the 17th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of simplifying the procedure for facilitating speedy payments of scholarships to needy students in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). After consulting the Accountant General of Punjab and the Himachal Pradesh Administration, certain proposals have been evolved which are now being considered in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

Cost of steel plants

*810. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Amjad Ali:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 161 on the 18th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the revision of estimates regarding the cost of production of steel in the three steel plants has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Sawaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Material on I.N.A. Activities

*811. Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Subiman Ghose:
Shri D. R. Chavan:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempt has been made to collect material on the activities of I.N.A. and its leader Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose for acquisition by the National Archives of India; and

(b) if so, the results achieved so far?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes.

(b) Some material was already available with the Ministry of Defence. Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs have also collected valuable material regarding Netaji Subhash Bose and the I.A.N. in connection with the writing of the "History of the Freedom Movement". A few photographs and old pamphlets published by the Azad Hind Government under Netaji Bose have also been received as a result of recent public appeals.

Use of Titles

*812. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have decided that the use of titles should not be permitted in official documents; and

(b) if so, whether this ban will also be imposed on former rulers?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). Yes, with the following exceptions:

(i) Persons recognised as Rulers of Indian States by the President;

(ii) present holders of hereditary titles for their life time; and

(iii) awards conferred upon Armed Forces personnel for acts of gallantry.

Training of Bhilai Technicians in U.S.S.R.

*813. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some technicians selected for further training in the Soviet Union from Bhilai Steel Works have since been sent; and

(b) if not, the reasons for this delay?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Sawaran Singh): (a) In terms of Agreement with the Government of U.S.S.R. 686 Engineers/Operatives were to be sent for training to the U.S.S.R. for the Bhilai Steel Plant. Of these only 24 Engineers remain to be sent and they are expected to leave for the U.S.S.R. sometime next month.

(b) The programme of training has been drawn up, in consultation with the Soviet experts, to meet the phased requirements of the Project and no delay has occurred in sending these Engineers to the U.S.S.R.

Oil Deposits in Assam

*814. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the latest estimate of proved oil deposits in the Nahorkatiya-Moran area of Assam;

(b) the number of wells so far dug in this area and how many of them have proved successful so far;

(c) whether any gas is available in the area; and

(d) if so, what is the proved quantity?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) 28·5 million tons or 185 million Imperial barrels, apart from 10·1 million tons of indicated and 2·5 million tons of possible reserves.

(b) 65 wells have been drilled up to 31st January, 1960; of these, 47 are oil wells, 3 gas, 9 dry and 6 are to be further tested before their productivity or otherwise can be established.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) 481,000 million cubic feet of associated and non-associated gas.

Pipelines for Oil Refineries

*815. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Bishwanath Roy:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revised estimates have been submitted regarding the cost of laying the pipeline between the oilfields of Nahorkatiya and the two oil refineries of Gauhati and Barauni;

(b) if so, whether any reduction from the original estimate has been mentioned; and

(c) the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Yes Sir.

(c) According to the First Cost Estimates, the cost of laying the pipeline between the oilfields of Nahorkatiya and the two refineries at Gauhati and Barauni was Rs. 54 crores, whereas according to the Revised Cost Estimates, the pipeline project is estimated to cost Rs. 44·6 crores.

Autonomous Central Board for Backward Classes

*816. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Siddiah: }

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Stared Question No. 700 on the 9th December, 1959 and state at what stage is the proposal to entrust the welfare work of the Backward Classes to an autonomous Central Board.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): No decision has yet been taken in the matter.

Silver Refinery at Calcutta

*817. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 984 on the 17th December, 1959, regarding Silver Refinery at Calcutta and state:

(a) whether the loss sustained in the explosion has since been computed; and

(b) if so, what is the amount?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The damage to the plant and machinery in the Silver Refinery as a result of the explosion in December, 1958 has been estimated at Rs. 18,995.

Grants to Punjab for Policing Indo-Pak Border

1000. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: }

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased tc state:

(a) whether the Government of Punjab have approached the Central Government for additional grants for policing Indo-Pakistan border; and

(b) if so, whether such grants have been sanctioned?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Monuments at Warangal

1001. **Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government get the ruined monuments at Warangal, under protection of Department of Archaeology, repaired every year; and

(b) if so, how many such monuments have been repaired during the last four years?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir. The repairs are carried out according to the requirement of each monument.

(b) 1955-56	..	1
1956-57	..	3
1957-58	..	4
1958-59	..	2

Income-tax Officials in Punjab

1002. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the numer of Income-tax Officials involved in corruption cases during 1957-58, in Punjab (district-wise); and

(b) the nature of action taken against them?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The number of officials against whom complaints were received in the Districts of Punjab during 1957-58 was as follows:—

District	*Number*
1. Ferozepur	1
2. Patiala	1
3. Chandigarh	2

(b) Enquiries are in progress in regard to the two officials in Ferozepur and Patiala. The officials in Chandigarh were arrested by Police on charges of demanding illegal gratification but the charges were subsequently withdrawn. These Officials have since been reinstated.

Shrength of I.A.S. Cadre

1003. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present strength of I.A.S. Cadre is considered sufficient for the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if not, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The Government of India have undertaken a review of the strength and composition of the I.A.S. Cadre of all the States and have requested the State Governments to examine their I.A.S. cadres and to include their requirements for the Third Five Year Plan in their proposals for revision of the State cadres.

Salar Jung Museum at Hyderabad

1004. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Agadi:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 210 on the 23rd November 1959 and state:

(a) the nature of steps taken to prepare the plans and estimates of the building for housing Salar Jung Museum at Hyderabad, and

(b) the nature of progress made so far in the construction of the building?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The State Government have been requested to prepare the plans for the building and these are awaited.

Historical Manuscripts Purchase Committee

1005. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 732 on the 1st December, 1959 and state:

(a) how many documents have been purchased by the Historical Manuscripts Purchase Committee since December, 1959;

(b) how many of them are manuscripts;

(c) in which languages these manuscripts are written;

(d) whether any department has been opened to decipher those manuscripts;

(e) to which dates these manuscripts relate; and

(f) whether any old document or manuscript on Ayurveda or indigenous system of medicine has uptill now been procured?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Twenty-nine.

(b) All of them.

(c) Twenty-eight in Persian and one in Urdu.

(d) The National Archives Department itself does the deciphering.

(e) The manuscripts belong to the Modern period of Indian History.

(f) No. The scheme is limited to historical documents and manuscripts only.

बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय

१००६. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर :
श्री शि० ला० सक्सेना :
श्री सुबचन्द राय :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्रीमती पार्वती कृष्णन् :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री १३ अगस्त, १९५९ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४३३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पुनरीक्षण (Reviewing) समिति के विचाराधीन बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के प्रत्येक मामले का निर्णय करने के बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के अधिनियम ३० के अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार के महासालीसिटर ने जो मामले पुनरीक्षण समिति को भेजे थे उनके बारे में समिति ने अपनी सिफारिशें कार्यकारी समिति को दे दी हैं। ये सिफारिशें अभी कार्यकारी समिति के विचाराधीन हैं।

Chess

1007. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 835 on the 14th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the request of the All India Chess Federation for recognition has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Federation has been recognised by the All India Council of Sports.

Hyderabad Money in Westminster Bank, London

1008. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 720 on the 1st December, 1959 and state at what stage is the question of recovery of one million sterling lying with the Westminster Bank in London belonging to erstwhile Hyderabad State?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): The case is at the same stage as it was when a reply was given on 1st December, 1959 to Unstarred Question No. 720.

Living Conditions of Lucknow and Kerala University Students

1009. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 177 on the 5th August, 1959 and state the main observations contained in the Report on the Pilot Survey of living conditions of the students in the Universities of Lucknow and Kerala?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The data and reports submitted by the universities of Lucknow and Kerala are now being scrutinized. The report on the Survey will be ready only after the evaluation is completed.

Rent for Huts

1010. **Shri Keshava:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rent of hutted accommodation was

increased by 20 per cent. in 1955 under orders of the Engineer-in-Chief, Army Headquarters, and was not intimated to the occupants at any time and was being billed and recovered by the Accounts Authorities in 1959 after a lapse of 4 years;

(b) the action taken by Government for this long inordinate delay and loss of revenue to the State;

(c) the total number of persons affected and the total amount involved;

(d) whether any steps are being taken to provide relief to the employees in the matter of recovery of arrears for this long period;

(e) the steps being taken for recovery of such arrears from persons who have become inaffective; and

(f) the number and the amount involved therein?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). Rent of temporary buildings occupied by civilians paid from the Defence Services Estimates was enhanced by 20 per cent with effect from 1st April, 1955, under Government orders issued on 31st March, 1955. Normally, modification of rent on the basis of general Government orders is communicated to occupants through revised rent bills. Preparation of revised rent bills in accordance with the orders issued in 1955, in respect of individuals affected in Delhi and Rajasthan Area was however delayed due to various reasons. A special team was appointed in 1959 and bulk of the work has been cleared.

(c) Total number of persons affected is about 441. The total amount involved will be known when outstanding work of revision of rent bills is finalised.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

(e) and (f). No case has come to notice of Government where an individual from whom arrears of rent are due has become non-effective.

Rent Assessment

1011. Shri Keshava: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of rent assessment by the M.E.S. taken to the civil courts by individuals since 1947-48 year-wise to date;

(b) whether the courts gave decision in favour of the individuals or the department; and

(c) whether any action was taken against the officers responsible for incorrect assessment which could not be upheld in the courts?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Two; one in 1953 and the other in 1958.

(b) One case has been decided in favour of the individual and the other is pending in the Court.

(c) No, Sir.

Ex-Servicemen's Welfare Conference

1012. Shri Goray: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ex-servicemen's Welfare Conference was held recently in New Delhi;

(b) the recommendations made by the said Conference to Government in the matter of verification of pension claims; and

(c) the steps proposed by Government to implement them?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Conference considered in a general way the delays affecting verification of pension claims but did not make any definite recommendations. The matter was left for further examination by the Ministry itself.

International Book Fair in Poland

1013. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been invited to participate in the International Book Fair to be held in Poland this year;

(b) if so, whether it has been decided to participate; and

(c) whether any, and if so, what steps have been taken to select exhibits for the purpose?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Diesel Oil

1014. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of High Speed and Low Speed Diesel Oil imported into India in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far and the amount of foreign exchange involved;

(b) how they are used in the country;

(c) whether indigenous production of High Speed and Low Speed Diesel Oil from coal tar and tar fractions can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out at the Central Fuel Research Institute, Jealgora;

(d) the finances that will be required to set up an industry for their production; and

(e) whether Government have received any application for licence for their production, or whether the Government want to produce it in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The information about the import of Diesel Oils is available calendar year-wise and not financial year-wise, and is reproduced below:

	1958		1959	
	Quantity (tons)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity (tons)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
H. S. D.	213,345	348·97	181,462	301·24
L.D.O./M.D.O. .	109,698	161·71	133,987	198·00
TOTAL . .	323,043	510·68	315,449	499·24

(b) High Speed Diel Oil is mainly used on fast-moving automotive engines. Road transport alone accounts for approximately 75 per cent of the total quantity of High Speed Diesel oil in the country. Light Diesel Oil is primarily used for slow-moving stationary engines and bulk of it is used in Power Houses for generating electricity.

(c) and (d). Central Fuel Research Institute, Jealgora (Dhanbad), has been conducting research in the production of Diesel by hydrogenation of low temperature tar. The processes have been developed by them and tried in their laboratory for a small production. On the basis of the results achieved they have prepared a project report with the preliminary design of the equipment for a medium capacity laboratory plant. They are setting up one plant in their laboratory for further tests. It is not possible to indicate at present the funds that may be required to set up such a plant on commercial basis.

(e) Government have received no application so far. In view of reply to (c) and (d) above, it is premature at present for Government to consider whether Diesel Oil from tar be manufactured in the public sector plants.

Wages for Defence Canteen Workers

1015. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether workers employed under various departmentally-run canteens in Defence installations are drawing wages less than an unskilled worker in those establishments; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve their wages?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The workers employed in the various departmentally run canteens are paid from the Canteen funds. Their wages vary from Unit to Unit; but are generally less than the wages of an unskilled worker. They are, however, generally given a free meal, or tea and snacks.

(b) The Pay Commission have made certain recommendations in this matter; and this question is under consideration of the Government of India.

Commanding Officer of 124 Inf. Bn.

1016. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 169 on the 18th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether investigations into the complaints of harassment and maltreatment against the Commanding Officer of the 124 Inf. Bn. TA, New Delhi have since been completed;

(b) if so, the findings; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The complaints have been found to be baseless.

Utilisation of Fallow Lands

1017. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 531 on 26th November, 1959 and state the further progress made so far in the utilisation of fallow lands which are at present lying unutilised?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Presumably the question refers to lands brought under cultivation in the Military Farms. As stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 531 on the 26th November, 1959, the area under cultivation by Military Farms has almost doubled by 1958 as compared to what it was prior to 1948-49. It has been reported that 156 acres have been brought under cultivation so far under the schemes sanctioned for cultivation of surplus military lands at Merrut and Ghaziabad and 'Y' Station. Since November 1959, no further un-utilised lands have been brought under cultivation as those cannot be brought under cultivation in the midst of a crop season.

Apart from this, schemes for intensive cultivation of existing military farm lands for production of fodder, grains and vegetables at different places in the three Commands and schemes for cultivation of temporarily surplus military lands at Khamaria (near Jubbulpore), Fyzabad (Manjha land), Shahjahanpur Cantt. and Shahjahanpur Road, and also near Remount Depot, Saharanpur, by the Military Farms Department are under active consideration.

Roads and Bridges in Jammu and Kashmir

1018. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the number of bridges and mileage of roads constructed by the armed forces in Jammu and Kashmir during the heavy floods in the last monsoon?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): The Army constructed twelve new bridges in replacement of those which were washed away due to the floods. They also repaired six bridges which were damaged.

They did not construct any new road but repaired a number of roads and also cleared several landslides and road blocks.

Transport of Coal for Tobacco Harans

1019. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state whether any action has been taken on the representation of tobacco traders with regard to the inadequacy of railway transport facilities for carrying coal for the use of tobacco harans?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Coal is supplied to the tobacco curing industry from the Singareni and Madhya Pradesh Collieries. To a large extent, this supply is effected during the curing season from August to February of each year. In November, 1959 it was reported that the supply position to the industry was not satisfactory. The shortfall was largely due to late submission of programmes by the consumers and non-availability of round coal from Singareni, and not due to inadequacy of transport. Arrangements were then made by the Coal Controller to move in the full quota allotted from Singareni from December, 1959 onwards. Simultaneously the supplies from Madhya Pradesh Collieries were also stepped up. As a result of these measures, the overall supplies during the curing season were brought to a satisfactory level. By February 18, 1960, the total supplies during this season were 137,640 tons as against 138,850 tons in the last season from August, 1958 to February, 1959.

Pallava Paintings

1020. Shri Narasimhan: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of sites known to contain Pallava paintings dating from the 7th century A.D.;

(b) whether Government have taken adequate steps to preserve these paintings;

(c) whether all these sites are protected;

(d) whether there is any site still remaining unprotected; and

(e) the amounts spent on the conservation of these paintings during the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) (i) First and Second rock-cut Pallava Cava Temples, Mamandur, North Arcot District, Madras.

(ii) Kailasanath Temple, Kanchipuram, Chingleput District, Madras.

(iii) Jaina rock-cut cave temple, Sittannavasal, Tiruchirapalli District, Madras.

(iv) Siva rock-cut cave temple, Varanachimalai, Tirumalapuram, Tirunelveli District, Madras.

(v) Rock-cut temple, Tirumandikkara Kanya kumari District Madras.

(vi) Talagirisvara or Talapurisvara temple, Panamalai, South Arcot District, Madras.

(b) Yes, Sir, so far as protected ones are concerned.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Rs. 146 during 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 on chemical preservation of the paintings.

विदेशी विश्वविद्यालयों में भारतीय भाषायें

१०२१. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय विदेशों के कितने विश्वविद्यालयों में हिन्दी, संस्कृत, तामिल, बंगला, गुजराती और मराठी आदि भारतीय भाषायें पढ़ाई जा रही हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): सहज प्राप्त सूचना के आधार पर एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

इस मंत्रालय में प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार यू० के० (इंगलैंड) यू० एस० ए० (अमरीका) और फ्रांस में निम्नलिखित कुछ संस्थाएं भारतीय भाषाओं को पढ़ाने के लिए सुविधाएं प्रदान करते हैं :—

यूनाइटेड किंगडम (इंगलैंड)

१. स्कूल आफ़ ओरियन्टल एण्ड अफ्रीकन स्टडीज लन्दन यूनिवर्सिटी, लन्दन	बंगाली, गुजराती, हिन्दी, कन्नड, मलायलम, मराठी संस्कृत, तामिल तेलगू, उर्दू ।
२. आक्सफोर्ड यूनिवर्सिटी आक्सफ़ोर्ड ।	संस्कृत
३. एडिनबर्ग यूनिवर्सिटी एडिनबर्ग ।	संस्कृत

यू० एस० ए० (अमरीका)

१. हरवर्ड यूनिवर्सिटी, केम्ब्रिज, मैसेच्यूटेस (MASSACHUSETTS)	संस्कृत
२. साउथ एशिया रीजनल यूनिवर्सिटी आफ़ पेनसिलवेनिया, फ़िलाडेल्फिया ।	हिन्दी, संस्कृत
३ स्कूल आफ फारिन सर्विस, जार्जटाउन यूनिवर्सिटी, वाशिंगटन, १७।	हिन्दी, संस्कृत
४. यूनिवर्सिटी आफ़ केलिफ़ोर्निया बर्कले, केलिफ़ोर्निया ।	संस्कृत
५. प्रिन्सटन यूनिवर्सिटी प्रिन्सटन, न्यू जर्जी	संस्कृत

फ्रांस

१. इंस्टीट्यूटडि सिविलाईज़ेशन, आदिएन (Indien) यूनिवर्सिटी पेरिस, आ ला सोरबों, पेरिस ।	भारतीय सम्यता जिसमें संस्कृत भी शामिल है ।

Sale of Arms to Dacoits

1022. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Defence employees were arrested in Jabalpur in January, 1960 under suspicion of selling arms to dacoits; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) A pistol revolver was lost in an Army installation at Jabalpore and was recovered from a black-smith who is not a Defence employee, on the basis information furnished by a dacoit to the police authorities. The black-smith was arrested and is on bail pending trial. During investigation of this case, a civilian employee of the same installation was also arrested on the 14th December, 1959.

(b) As the case is under investigation by the police authorities and some arrests have been made, the question whether any action should be taken by the Government of India will be considered only after the conclusion of the police investigation and the consequential proceedings, if any, in the court of law.

Techno-Economic Survey in Tripura

1023. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) when the work of Techno-Economic Survey of Tripura is expected to be completed; and

(b) what is the relation between Techno-Economic Survey of Tripura and reorganisation of Tripura Administration?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) By the end of April, 1960.

(b) The Techno-Economic Survey is intended to assist the Administration in formulating schemes for the development of the territory and improving the living standard of the people. The object of the reorganisation of the administrative set-up is to rationalise it with a view to ensuring prompt disposal of work. There is no direct relation between the two.

Accommodation for Police Personnel in Tripura

1024. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is still lack of accommodation for some married Upper Subordinate and Lower Subordinate Police Personnel of Tripura; and

(b) if so, when the provision for accommodation is expected to be made?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri (G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). There is no classification of Upper and Lower Subordinates in the Tripura police. Some married personnel of the force have not yet been provided with rent free accommodation. They are, however, paid house rent allowance admissible under the rules. Steps are being taken to construct additional accommodation expeditiously.

Central Paleontological Institute

1025. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Central Paleontological Institute; and

(b) if so, where and when?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The Zoological Survey of India has prepared a scheme for the creation of a Paleontology Division. This is under consideration and no decision has yet been taken.

(b) At the headquarters of the Zoological Survey in Calcutta, during the Third Five Year Plan, if the scheme materialises.

हिन्दुस्तान तालीमी संघ का डिप्लोमा

१०२६. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने हिन्दुस्तान तालीमी संघ, सेवाग्राम वर्धा द्वारा दिये जाने वाले शिक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण के डिप्लोमा को मान्यता दे दी है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): जी, हां ।

Bhangra Dance

1027. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sangeet Natak Akademi has advanced financial grants during 1958-59 and 1959-60 for encouraging Bhangra dance; and

(b) if so, the amounts thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Taxes on Experts from U.K.

1028. { **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:**
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement of the ex-President of the Board of Trade in Britain (Lord Chandos) at the Delhi School of Economics on the 20th January, 1960 to the effect that experts from U.K. are unwilling to come to India due to high rate of taxation; and

(b) whether this complaint has been examined by Government?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The Government are aware that Lord Chandos delivered a speech at the Delhi School of Economics on the 20th January, 1960 but no official version of the speech is available. From an unofficial copy of the speech, it appears that he made a reference to what he felt to be an unwillingness on the part of Britishers to come to India on account of high taxation in India.

(b) The Government are of the view that the opinion expressed by Lord Chandos is not justified.

Education Grants to States

1029. { **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the State Governments have requested for additional money to enable them to fulfil their development plans for education;

(b) whether the proposals were considered by the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education;

(c) if so, the decision of the Government in the matter; and

(d) what other matters were considered by the Central Advisory Board in its meeting held in February, 1960?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The proceedings of the Board have not yet been finalised.

(d) The other matters considered by the Board were:

(i) Report of the Committee on National Service.

(ii) Report of the Committee on Religious and Moral Education.

(iii) Examination of Higher Secondary School candidates with compulsory English and without English—Desirability of two types of public examinations. (suggested by the Government of Rajasthan).

(iv) Attaching Class VIII to Higher Secondary Section and spreading the course to four years. (suggested by Government of Rajasthan).

(v) The establishment of State Evaluation Units to promote examination reform. (Suggested by Director of Extension Programmes in Secondary Education).

(vi) The provision of science teaching in every Secondary School and the preparation of an adequate number of qualified and trained science teachers for the purpose. (Suggested by the Director of Extension Programmes in Secondary Education).

(vii) Rural Higher Institutes. (Suggested by Government of U.P.).

In addition the Board also discussed the problem of student indiscipline.

Cultural Centres in Punjab

1030. { **Shri Daljit Singh:** / **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the financial help given to Punjab Government for the construction of cultural centres up-to-date;

(b) the location of the centres district-wise; and

(c) the amount spent in each centre?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). If the reference is to the construction of open-air theatres in rural areas the Punjab Government has indicated the location of only one Centre in Village Naura, District Jullundur out of the five Centres proposed to be set up. No money has been given so far by the Government of India for the purpose.

School Hostels in Punjab

1031. { **Shri Daljit Singh:** / **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have sanctioned any loan to Punjab Government for the construction of school hostels during 1959-60 so far, and

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned for each institution?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A loan of Rs. 30,000 has been sanctioned to the Government of Punjab for the construction of a hostel for the Malwa Training College, Ludhiana.

Aid to Political Sufferers in Punjab

1032. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any aid or relief has been given by the Central Government to the political sufferers in Punjab during 1959-60 so far; and

(b) the amount given during the same period with the number of families?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) A sum of Rs. 1,600 was disbursed to three political sufferers.

Smuggling of Opium

1033. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of smuggling of opium detected during 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far;

(b) the quantity of opium seized as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) 6,042 and 3,599 cases were detected during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 (upto 8th February, 1960) respectively;

(b) The total quantities of opium seized during the corresponding periods were 164 maunds 1 seer 73 tolas and 110 maunds 20 seers 79 tolas;

(c) Some of the more important steps taken by Government in the matter are as follows:

(i) limiting poppy cultivation to continguous areas with a view to securing better control;

(ii) elimination of unproductive areas and undesirable cultivators by the operation of a system of licensing principles;

(iii) stepping up progressively from year to year, the average yeild required to be tendered by a grower for judging his eligibility under the licencing principles;

(iv) augmentation of preventive staff in the growing areas;

(v) check of road traffic by officers of the Narcotics Department in collaboration with the State Excise and Police at vulnerable strategic points;

(vi) intensification of preventive measures at aerodromes, post offices and railways;

(vii) abolition of private opium shops with effect from 1-4-1959;

(viii) co-ordination of efforts of all the anti-smuggling agencies by the Narcotics Intelligence Bureau;

(ix) periodical meetings of the anti-smuggling agencies in India on a zonal basis with a view to exchanging information and readjusting the existing anti-smuggling forces to suit the needs of the situation.

Copyright Office

1034. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by Government's Copyright Office for registration during the two years that the office has been in existence;

(b) the categories of works, for the copyright of which applications were received; and

(c) the number of applications rejected and the number granted?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) 700 (till 21st January, 1960).

(b) Literary . . . . . . 631.
Artistic . . . . . . 65.
Cinematographs Films 4

(c) The Copyright of 548 works (Literary—500; Artistic—47; and Cinematographs Film—1) was registered upto 21st January, 1960. The remaining 192 applications are pending for completion of certain formalities.

Foreign Exchange

1035. { **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: }

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of concerns in this country which have obtained foreign exchange assistance by way of loan or otherwise, from the Import-Export Bank, U.S.A. and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, during the year 1959 and this year up till now and the amount granted to each; and

(b) whether the foreign exchange assistance was negotiated through the government or between the parties concerned directly?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 54.]

Secondary School Teachers for Tripura

1036. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Tripura Territorial Council has approached the Adminis- of the secondary school teachers of trator for revision of the pay scales Tripura; and

(b) if so, action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Unauthorised Possession of Government Lands in Tripura

1037. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether eviction notices have been served on a number of people at college tilla and Jhagarimura in Agartala town, Tripura for alleged unauthorised possession of Government land;

(b) if so, the total number of such notices served; and

(c) for how long are these people occupying these lands?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) to (c). Eviction notices were served on 63 unauthorised occupants of the land in question under the Government Premises (Eviction) Act, 1950. Further action could not be taken because the Act was declared *ultra vires*. Consequent on the enactment of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958, the question of evicting these persons, who have been in unauthorised occupation for about 10 years, is under consideration.

Primary Schools in Agartala

1038. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primary schools in Agartala Town, Tripura;

(b) the number of students reading in them;

(c) whether it is necessary to increase the number of primary schools in the town immediately; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to increase it?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 39 (including Junior Basic Schools and Primary sections attached to High/Higher Secondary/Junior High and Senior Basic Schools).

(b) 6903.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) More primary units are being provided in the existing schools and schools are also being run on double shift system.

Purchase of Missiles

1039. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government were negotiating with some U.K. firms to obtain missiles and radars;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the arrangements made to train Indian personnel in the use of these new weapons?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Extraction of Copra oil in Andamans

1040. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of copra crushed by the Dundas Point Oil Mill in Andaman Islands;

(b) the quantity of oil extracted;

(c) the amount of excise duty levied and realised respectively for the first year of Mill's working from its start in February, 1959?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) 819 hundredweights, and 12 pounds;

(b) 462 hundredweights, 2 quarters and 5 pounds.

(c) During the period of the working of the mill from the 15th January, 1959, to the 31st May, 1959, Central Excise duty amounting to Rs. 2,575:06 nP. is reported to have been levied and realised. The factory has stopped working since 1st June, 1959, for want of copra.

Expenditure on Education

1041. Shri S. L. Saksena: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state what was the total expenditure incurred by each University in the country in the academic Session 1958-59?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Information is being collected from the Universities and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Radar Equipment and Guided Missiles

1042. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are negotiating with foreign firms for the purchase of radar equipment and guided missiles for the defence of our borders; and

(b) if so, how these modern equipments compare in cost with aircrafts?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Capital

**1043. { Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign capital invested in India both in the public as well as in the private sectors during the last five years;

(b) the amounts of such investment sector-wise; and

(c) the respective amounts of investment of foreign capital by the countries concerned?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c) A statement showing the total net inflow of non-banking foreign business investments in India in the private sector during 1954—58 is given below. Similar information for the year 1959 is not yet available.

As regards foreign capital invested in the public sector companies, information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha in due course.

STATEMENT

Net inflow of non-banking business investments in the Private Sector in India

(Rs. Crores)

S.No.	Investing Countries	1954-55 (Annual Average)	1956	1957	1958 (Provisional)
1.	U.K.	9·6	15·7	6·3	—1·2
2.	U.S.A.	4·9	7·1	10·4	2·9
3.	Germany	1·2	0·2	0·8	0·1
4.	Switzerland	0·3	1·6	—1·5	0·2
5.	Other Countries	0·2	0·1	0·9	0·6
6.	International Bank for Reconstruction & Development.	1·4	12·1	32·0	25·3
	TOTAL	17·6	36·8	48·9	27·9

Census in Manipur

1044. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the census scheme for Manipur has been drawn up;

(b) if so, whether provision has been made for socio-economic survey of the villages in Manipur; and

(c) whether census of the castes and tribes will take place on the basis of the schedule issed by the Government of India?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Manipur will follow the all-India pattern in regard to 1961 census. There is no separate census scheme for Manipur.

(b) Socio-economic survey will be conducted as part of the 1961 census operatations in about 35 villages of Manipur as in all other States.

(c) Only scheduled castes and scheduled tribes will be enumerated at the next census.

Tobacco Cultivation in Andhra Pradesh

1045. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total area brought under cultivation of tobacco in Andhra Pradesh during 1959-60;

(b) the income accrued in excise duty thereon;

(c) the efforts made for the export of tobacco to foreign countries during 1959-60; and

(d) the quantity of stocks held up in 1959-60 in Andhra Pradesh with the cultivators for want of buyers and the value thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (d). A statement showing the available information is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 55.]

Vacancies of Assistants

1046. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies of Assistants lying vacant in the various Ministries of the Government of India;

(b) whether there is any separate quota fixed for: (i) filling posts of Assistants from the qualified candidates from the Union Public Service Commission; (ii) filling posts of Assistants by promotion from the departmental confirmed candidates;

(c) if so, the number of vacancies given to each of the above categories after the Ist October, 1958; and

(d) if the reply to part (c) above be in the negative, the reasons for not effecting the promotions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The number of vacant posts of Assistants in the different Ministries of Government of India etc. participating in the Central Secretariat Service Scheme, available for further appointments, is at present practically *nil.*

(b) 50% of permanent maintenance vacancies in the Assistants' Grade of the Central Secretariat Service are reserved for direct recruitment on the basis of competitive examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission. All the remaining vacancies are filled by departmental promotions.

(c) The number is about 190 in each case.

(d) Does not arise.

Liveries for Class IV Staff

1047. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the scale of livery for various categories of Class IV Staff of the Central Government at Delhi; and

(b) whether any financial ceilings have been prescribed for them?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b): A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 56.]

Customs and Central Excise Advisory Council Meeting

1048. { **Shri S. A. Mehdi:** **Shri P. G. Deb:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Customs and Central Excise Advisory Council was held on the 6th and 7th February, 1960; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereat?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The discussions at the meeting of the Council were not in the nature of final decisions, but only in the nature of recommendations, as the Council's functions are of an advisory nature. Government will, however, consider the recommendations of the Council and take appropriate decisions thereon.

Anti-Drinking Propaganda in Delhi

1049. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of propaganda carried out against drinking in Delhi;

(b) the amount spent on the same during 1959-60 so far; and

(c) the results achieved so far?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) The propaganda against drinking in Delhi is conducted through various media such as exhibitions, film shows, dramas, songs, bhajans and public meetings. Through all these media, the evils of drink and the virtues of temperance are brought home to the people. For the present propaganda is confined to the poorer section of the population.

(b) During the year 1959-60, an amount of Rs. 4,986 was spent on the propaganda upto the 29th February, 1960. A further sum of Rs. 3,292 is likely to be spent during the month of March, 1960.

(c) As this propaganda was started only in October, 1959, it is too early to assess the results.

Coal Deposits on Sutlej Banks

1050. Shri Padam Dev: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are coal deposits in Karsong Tahsil of Mandi district on the banks of Sutlej; and

(b) if so, the active steps being taken in this matter?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Tertiary coal and lignite are known to occur in this area but none of the occurrences so far examined by the Geological Survey of India have been considered to be of any economic significance.

Export of Ferrous Scrap

1051. { Shri Chandak:
Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1990 on the 22nd December, 1959 and state;

(a) the total quantity and value of ferrous scrap exported in 1957, 1958 and 1959 (gradewise); and

(b) the quantity and value of scrap exported on barter in 1957, 1958 and 1959 (gradewise)?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 57.]

(b) Barter deals were not approved in 1957. From the middle of 1958 a quantity of 160,000 tons of permissible varieties of scrap valued at Rs. 2,78,09,600 (approximately) has been exported under barter transactions. Grade-wise break-up is not readily available.

Availability of Ferrous Scrap

1052. Shri Chandak: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated quantities of ferrous scrap (i) heavy melting scrap, (ii) sheet cutting No. 1, (iii) No. 2, (iv) No. 2A and (v) No. 3 available within the country in 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960 so far;

(b) how much of these different grades of scrap were consumed by the local industries;

(c) what are the prices paid by the local consumers for these grades of scrap; and

(d) what are the international prices of these grades of scrap?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The estimated quantities of ferrous scrap available within the country during 1957—60 are as follows:

	Heavy Melting Scrap	Sheet Cuttings No. 1	Sheet Cuttings Nos. 2, 2A, 3
	Tons	Tons	Tons
1957 .	180,000	15,000	180,000
1958 .	195,000	15,000	200,000
1959 .	200,000	18,000	220,000
1960 .	220,000	21,000	230,000

(b) The total quantities of all utilisable grades of scrap consumed by electric furnaces for which alone, data is available are as follows:

Year	*Tons*
1956	96,372
1957	109,386
1956	107,536
1959	84,386

(c) The statutory prices of steel melting scrap, in India, are Rs. 100 per ton for melting scrap and Rs. 90 per ton for light sheets scrap.

(d) The international prices of scrap are £16 (Rs. 213.3) per ton approximately, for heavy melting scrap and sheet cuttings No. 1 and £13 (Rs. 173.3) per ton approximately for sheet cuttings Nos. 2, 2A and 3.

Recruitment to Delhi Traffic Police

1053. { **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Matriculation has been prescribed as qualification for recruitment to Delhi Traffic Police; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). There is no direct recruitment to the Delhi Traffic Police the personnel of which is selected from the Force as a whole. Matriculation has not been laid down as the minimum educational standard for the constabulary. It is, however, being considered whether, in view of the special nature of their duties, police personnel deputed to the Traffic Branch should not be Matriculates.

Silver Deposits in Baster (Madhya Pradesh)

1054. { **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:**
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether minerals containing 10 per cent silver have been found in Binjan near Baster in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the full details of the same?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No occurence of silver in the area surrounding Baster has been recorded by the Geological Survey of India.

(b) Does not arise.

12.08 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Plane crash in Jorhat

Mr. Speaker: An adjournment motion stands in the names of Shri Hem Barua and Shri S. M. Banerjee on the following subject:

"The reported plane-crash in Jorhat yesterday resulting in the death of two senior pilots."

What is the position?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): This is a foreign plane, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: No necessity for making a statement.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): We have sent notice of a calling attention motion also on this.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): And a short notice question also.

Mr. Speaker: Let me hear the hon. Minister's statement now, and hon. Members may feel it is an answer to all of them.

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): An aircraft called Twin Pioneer, belonging to British manufacturers, was on demonstration flight in India. It had gone on to the Assam side, and it crashed immediately it took off from Jorhat. Both the British Captain Templeton, and Capt. Pinao of the I.A.C. died in this accident. One officer had minor injuries. That is all the information that I have got about the accident that has taken place.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I read out from the morning's papers, so that he may know?

Mr. Speaker: There is no discussion on this. This is all the information the hon. Minister has. In addition to this, there is a short notice question and calling attention notice. The calling attention motion has not been put down on the Order Paper today. In the meanwhile, the hon. Minister will get some more information and answer the calling attention motion when it comes up.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is a foreign plane.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I seek a clarification? May I know whether it is a fact that this plane was sent there to survey the feasibility of the air-dropping of food in NEFA, because of the fact that Air Commodore Lal has said that NEFA is one of the most dangerous flying areas of the world? This is not a solitary or isolated incident of an air-crash in that area in NEFA or in Assam. In recent years, during two years there have been as many as two air-crashes, and we have lost some of our very good pilots, namely Pilot Ganguli in the Taksing area and Captain Pinto here. In view of this, may I know whether Government have tried to examine or are going to examine the entire position and see whether planes that can be easily manoeuvred especially in the NEFA area can be introduced, and these age-old Dakotas or other such planes are replaced by these planes?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have one submission to make. According to the statement made by the hon. Minister, it appears that after we had given notice of this adjournment motion, no effort has been made to have more information. Here is a foreign plane, a foreign plane which was on demonstration....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order it is no good pursuing this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will you kindly refer to your own ruling?....

Mr. Speaker: All that I wanted was that the Minister should make a statement. He has got only this information now. He will make a fuller statement after he gets some more information. There is also a calling-attention-notice, and when it comes up, he will make a fuller statement.

Shri Mohiuddin: What fuller statement is necessary?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May I say a word? As far as is known, this was, as the hon. Member said, a foreign plane. It has often come here, after taking our permission, for demonstration purposes, because they want to sell their planes and show that these can function properly. The pilots etc. were their own too. And it has met with this accident. How this accident occurred, we do not know. Of course, that is a matter for the court of enquiry to consider and find out. For us to make any partial statements before the court of enquiry is over may mean creating an embarrassing situation for the other people concerned. I submit that it might be difficult. The fact is

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

that here is a demonstration plane which was demonstrating that it could fly well in those areas. Well, it met with an accident. How the accident occurred etc. is a matter for the enquiry which is going to take place.

Mr. Speaker: Are they our senior pilots?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, they are foreign pilots.

Shri Goray (Poona): One of the pilots was an Indian. He was a Squadron Leader.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There was one of our men accompanying them. The plane was foreign, and the pilots were foreign. One of our pilots was accompanying them to see. And this particular man of ours is dangerously hurt. One or two others died.

Shri Goray: When the plane is doing a demonstration flight, do we put our pilots there even before the plane has demonstrated that it is a flying sort of plane? A very valuable life has been lost.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): As a matter of fact, the pilot wanted to know himself what kind of aircraft this was, and whether it would be suitable for our purposes. Naturally, he went up in that plane. It does not mean that we sent him up. He went voluntarily of his own accord.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: One was an Air Force Pilot, and another was an I.A.C. pilot. Why should we have sent these senior pilots?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are trying to enter into technical matters. If a man purchases a motor car, he would send his driver also to see whether it is a car which can be driven or not. If he meets with an accident, he will never purchase that motor car at all.

Shri Hem Barua: It is a bad beginning.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think. (*Interruptions*). Order, order. Of course, I never knew that it was a foreign plane. If the hon. Minister had only said, as the Prime Minister had said, that this was a foreign plane which had come here for the purpose of giving a demonstration, I would not have allowed anything more.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is not a new plane or a new type of plane. It is a well-known type. It is not a new experiment. They were demonstrating on these hilly areas to show that they could fly there. And one of our own men went to see the demonstration.

Mr. Speaker: Very well, papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): This matter may be finished first. What is your ruling with regard to this adjournment motion?

Mr. Speaker: My ruling is that I am not giving my consent to it.

12.14 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

(i) AMENDMENTS TO COAL MINES (CONSERVATION AND SAFETY) RULES

(ii) ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL COAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:—

(i) Notification No. GSR. 275 dated the 5th March, 1960, making certain further amendments to the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Rules, 1954, under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1977/60].

(ii) (a) Annual Report of the National Coal Development

Corporation Limited for the year 1958-59 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956; and

(b) A Review by the Government of the above Report. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1978/60].

ANNUAL REPORT OF

(i) INDIAN REFINERIES LTD.,

(ii) NATIONAL MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION PRIVATE LIMITED, AND

(iii) ORISSA MINING CORPORATION LIMITED

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:—

(i) Annual Report of the Indian Refineries Limited for the period from the 22nd August, 1958 to the 31st March, 1959 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956;

(ii) A Review by the Government of the above Report [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1979/60]

(iii) Annual Report of the National Mineral Development Corporation Private Limited for the period from the 15th November, 1958 to the 31st March, 1959 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956;

(iv) A Review by the Government of the above Report [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1980/60]

(v) Annual Report of the Orissa, Mining Corporation Limited for the year 1958-59 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956; and

(vi) A Review by the Government of the above Report. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1981/60).

(i) AMENDMENT TO INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT ORDER AND

(ii) ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): On behalf of Shri Humayun Kabir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:—

(i) Notification No. S.O. 451 dated the 19th February, 1960, making certain amendment to the International Copyright Order, 1958, under section 43 of the Copyright Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1982/60]

(ii) Annual Report of the National Research Development Corporation of India for the period ending 31st March, 1959 (Hindi and English versions) along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 639 of

[Dr. M. M. Das]

the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1983/60].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SEA CUSTOMS ACT, CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT AND GIFT TAX ACT

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): On behalf of Dr. B. Gopala Reddi, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:—

(i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960, published in Notification No. GSR. 209 dated the 27th Feburary, 1960, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1964/60].

(ii) Notification No. GSR 211 dated the 27th February, 1960, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, of 1878 [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1986/60].

(iii) Notification No. GSR. 213 dated the 27th February, 1960, making certain amendment to the Gift Tax Rules, 1958, under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Gift Tax Act, 1958. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1985/60].

(iv) Notification No. GSR 239 dated the 1st March, 1960, making certain further amendments to the Central Excise Rules, 1944, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1987/60].

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

INADEQUATE SUPPLY OF COAL TO RAILWAYS

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The apprehended dislocation in the running of passenger and goods trains due to inadequate supply of coal.".

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): The stocks of coal with the Railways usually go down during this part of the year when the demand for wagons for the movement of other traffic is high. The position, as always, has been under constant review this year also. Periodical meetings have been regularly held between the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel. As a result, adjustments in the overall movement programme have been made from time to time and despatches to individual loco sheds regulated as necessary. Although in some sheds stocks have fallen below the prescribed minimum level, there is no cause for apprehension that there will be any curtailment or cancellation of essential goods and passenger service.

The Government will continue to keep a careful watch over the situation and adopt such measures as may be needed to ensure that the requirements of the Railways would be adequately met.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): On a point of clarification.......

Mr. Speaker: For every statement, clarification is needed? Hon. Members will read the statement first.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): The news has appeared today in the press that certain services have been

curtailed. Now, the hon. Minister says that every step is being taken to keep them going. The other day, while discussing the Railway Budget, the Railway Minister was pleased to tell us that there had been some sort of difference between the Coal Commissioner and the Railway Ministry. I do not know whether that has been settled by now. We must ensure that the railways are kept going, and the industries are kept going.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would just ask one question. In the UP Assembly the Chief Minister of that State had stated that there was a tremendous shortage of coal, with the result that all the brick kilns were closed, and thousands of people were remaining idle. He said as follows:......

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member need not read out.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is very important. I shall just read out the sentence as it was uttered by him. The report is as follows:

> "Dr. Sampurnanand added that he had written to the Union Minister for Steel, Fuel and Mines, Sardar Swaran Singh, as well as the Union Minister for Railways, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, drawing their attention to the gravity of the situation.
>
> Both had been told, concluded the Chief Minister, that unless the State received its undelivered quota of coal, the production would be brought to a standstill not only in brick kilns but also in factories, Government as well as privately-owned."

I want to know what the position is, because all the industries in UP are likely to suffer because of this.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I would like to assure the House that there is no conflict whatsoever between the Railway Administration and the Coal Controller. When by the growth of the economy, the demands increase, readjustments have to be made, and readjustments are constantly being made, and will be made, so that the essential consumers do not suffer anywhere.

A point has been made that there have been reports in the Press. My hon. colleague, the Railway Minister, and I have jointly considered this matter, and we are distressed about the tone and tenor of some of these reports that have appeared. I would like to make the statement that these news items of a disquieting nature are exaggerated. There may be some minor shortages here and there of a temporary nature. But it was hardly a matter which need have been really highlighted in that form.

The third point mentioned was relating to a statement made by the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh in the Vidhan Sabha. It is true that the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has written to me and to my hon. colleague, the Railway Minister, pointing out that there have been shortages of coal for brick burning. I would like hon. Members to keep this in mind that brick kiln coal, for good reasons, does not enjoy as high a priority as coal for railways, for power houses, for industry and the like, and movement above Moghalsarai, which has very greatly improved, has to look after not only the supplies above Moghalsarai but also a certain amount of movement of coal to Pakistan. But steps were already being taken to ensure that supplies were moved to Uttar Pradesh. Some action has already been taken to improve the supply position in regard to Uttar Pradesh.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether 40 wagons have been immediately delivered to Uttar Pradesh or not.

Mr. Speaker: This is only with respect to the railways.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The Railway Minister had given an assurance that the services would not be affected.

[Shri Braj Raj Singh]

May we know whether any of the services have been cancelled?

Mr. Speaker: Brick kilns ought not to have priority over railways.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May we know whether any of the railway services have been cancelled?

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I want to know whether any of the services was cancelled or not.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The statement made by my hon. colleague is a statement which was agreed to between the two Ministers.

Shri Tyagi: It does not precisely say whether the railway service has so far been curtailed or not. We want that information.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have not ascertain that yet. I have seen the report in the Press, but I have not ascertained; so I am not in a position to say anything definite.

Mr. Speaker: In any case, they won't be stopped hereafter.

12.24 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE*: STATE BANK DISPUTES

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): Sir, I have to make a statement in respect of bank disputes.

STATEMENT

As the House is already aware, in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Act, 1955, the Bank Award (as modified) expired on the 31st March, 1959. According to legal opinion, the terms and conditions of Bank employees under the Award, however, continue even after 31st March, 1959 ,until they are altered or modified by consent or by subsequent adjudication. The best method for settling the dispute has been engaging Government's attention for some time and in that connection I met representatives of the workers as early as March, 1959. A Tripartite Conference was convened on 8th August, 1959 and the matter has been further examined in the light of the views expressed at the Conference and in subsequent discussions with the parties.

2. Government's general approach to the problems of industrial relations is based on the development of the Code of Discipline and the workers-employer consultation and Co-operation. Wage Boards and similar methods of settlement which follow a co-operative approach are to be preferred to adjudication by Court.. In pursuance of this policy, Government have recently accepted the recommendations of the Wage Boards for the Cotton Textile and Cement Industries, and propose to set up Wage Boards for other Industries from time to time. I have had several discussions with the representatives of workers and bankers with a view to find out what is the best method to resolve the dispute in the banking industry. Various methods including a Wage Board or Commission of enquiry were considered. Having regard to the complicated nature of issues involved in the dispute and different views held by the parties, Government had to take some time to come to a final conclusion. In this particular case, after careful consideration, Government consider that the best course is to set up a National Tribunal under the Industrial Disputes Act to deal with the disputes between employees and all the banks including the State Bank of India. Steps are being taken to appoint a National Tribunal accordingly.

3. The House will expect me to say a few words in respect of the current strike in the State Bank. My colleague, Hon'ble the Finance Minister, has already made a brief statement on

the subject on the 7th March, 1960. I had received a letter from the President of the All India State Bank of India Staff Federation early in January 1960, suggesting that the dispute in the State Bank should be settled through voluntary arbitration. 'I suggestion was carefully considered by Government and I informed him on the 4th February, 1960 that there was always some danger in establishing two bodies or authorities to deal with similar demands. I particularly pointed out to him that the State Bank had acquired or was likely to acquire the capital of eight subsidiary State Associated Banks and together with these Banks it had many problems which are common to all Commercial Banks. In the meantime, the Central Industrial Relations Machinery was asked to commence negotiations with both the parties and they actually did so on the 15th February, 1960. As the House is aware since the afternoon of 4th March, 1960 the employees of the State Bank have been on strike. Now when the Government have decided to set up a National Tribunal, I earnestly appeal to the employees to call off their strike and resume their duties.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): I wish to seek a clarification.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. Hon. Members will have an opportunity to refer to this during the discussion of the Budget Demands. There is no meaning in seeking clarification after every statement is made.

Shri Prabhat Kar: No, no. The Reserve Bank of India employees have given notice of a strike. I would like to know whether that will be included within the scope of this Tribunal. We are trying here to settle bank disputes and that is why the Government have decided to set up a Tribunal. It is in the interest of Parliament to know what steps Government are taking in regard to the demands of the Reserve Bank employees. I want this to be clarified by the Labour Minister.

Shri Nanda: Though the specific question of the Reserve Bank has not been covered in this statement, I do not think there can be any hesitation in accepting straightway here the same method for resolving that dispute.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): The State Bank of India employees wanted voluntary arbitration, which demand has been turned down. Now a Tribunal is being set up. The real difficulty is that they feel that there would be inordinate delay in coming to a decision. In view of this, will the Minister give an assurance that there will not be delay in arriving at a decision so that the strike leaders will be persuaded perhaps to reconsider their decision?

Shri Nanda: Yes, I can give an immediate assurance that there will be no delay on our part in setting up the Tribunal. Afterwards, the matter is in the hands of that body and the parties.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I want to know as to how it is that wisdom always dawns on Government when they are faced with a show-down by the employees. Why cannot they take action in advance and avoid such discussions?

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): While referring to the State Bank dispute, the hon. Minister was pleased to state that a certain Tribunal is going to be set up for all the three wings of the banking sector. In view of the unanimous decision of the Indian Labour Conference in Madras concerning arbitration, to which the Government were a party, why are Government opposing the question of arbitration? The point is that if the Tribunal is set up, there will be endless delays, and consequently considerable delay in the final outcome. That was why it was agreed.......

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow any argument. The question is: why does the hon. Minister prefer a Tribunal to arbitration? I think he has already answered it.

Shri Goray (Poona): No, Sir.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The hon. Minister is already aware that the formation of the National Tribunal was always being opposed by the employees on the ground that the award would be challenged in the Supreme Court. Would the hon. Minister give us an assurance that the award of this Tribunal would not be challenged in the Supreme Court? Can he assure us that there will be a finality about it?

Shri Nanda: There can be no such assurance. It is a matter for the good sense of the parties to accept reasonable judgments and not to approach the higher courts.

I may make one thing clear. Of course, the Indian Labour Conference has been aware of the fact that the workers and also employers are worried about the delays that occur. Therefore, we have been trying to devise other ways. But at no stage, at no time, has the Indian Labour Conference decided to discard the existing system. On the other hand, as recently as yesterday, it has again reaffirmed that it is not possible to dispense with the present apparatus in extreme cases, in the last resort. Therefore, it is not that anything is being done which is contrary to any accepted conclusions of the Indian Labour Conference.

Mr. Speaker: That is not a matter which could be decided in a minute. The hon. Minister has got his own objection.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:

12.31 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, on behalf of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs I make the following statement:

"With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that in accordance with the order of discussion and voting of Demands for Grants announced by me on the 8th March, 1960, business for the week commencing 14th March will consist of discussion and voting of Demands for Grants in respect of the—

(1) Ministry of Law.

(2) Ministry of Education.

(3) Ministry of External Affairs.

(4) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

(5) Ministry of Food and Agriculture."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): You remember last time when it was announced, Shri Vittal Rao raised the point that there were some half-an-hour discussions and some two-hour motions and we find that we are not having any of those motions next week.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura): May I submit one thing? The Land Reforms Bills for Tripura and Manipura are being delayed. Can we not sit on a Saturday and dispose of those Bills?

Mr. Speaker: When are the Tripura and Manipur Land Reforms Bills likely to come?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): Both the Bills are before the House. Whenever time is allotted they will be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: In the statement of work for the next week they are not included. The hon. Member only wants to know when they are likely to be taken up.

Shri G. B. Pant: I think they can be taken up after the voting of Demands If they can be taken up earlier, we have no objection. Obviously., there is no time.

12.33 hrs.

DELHI LAND HOLDINGS (CEILING) BILL—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shrimati Violet Alva on the 24th February, 1960, namely:—

> "That the Bill to provide for the imposition of a ceiling on land holdings in the Union territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

I think, Shri P. R. Patel was in possession of the House. Is he here?

An Hon. Member: He had finished, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Alva.

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Shall I reply, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Yes; only 14 minutes are left.

Shri Datar: Last time the Deputy-Speaker gave a ruling.......

Mr. Speaker: Let me hear him then.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): Last time there was a demand from many hon. Members who wanted to speak on this for an extension of time. I had announced that as all the three Bills had three hours each—there were nine hours in all—keeping that overall limit in view, we can discuss this Bill for some time more and then cut short the time in the other Bills. It was agreed, as there were some other hon. Members who wanted to speak on this and as less time will be taken on the other Bills, we may exceed the time-limit on this Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Nobody got up.

Several Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: So, there are so many hon. Members who want to speak. Then, how much time has to be extended?

Shri Datar: I have to reply.

Mr. Speaker: There are hon. Members other than those from Delhi. How are they interested?

Some Hon. Members: It is the principle involved, Sir.

Shri Datar: The question of ceiling is common to all. That is the reason why more time is taken here.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): We can carry on till 2.30 today, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: We shall carry on till Private Members' business is taken up. The Tripura and Manipur members may also speak on the question of ceiling. Whatever time is taken up here will be cut down in the others.

Shri Radha Raman.

श्री राधा रमण (चांदनी चौक): अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विधेयक जो प्रवर समिति से आया है उस में कई ऐसे सुधार हुए हैं कि जिन सुधारों को सामने रख कर सदन में जो पहले विचार रखे गये थे वह विचार अब कायम नहीं रहने चाहियें ऐसा मैं समझता हूं ।

[श्री राधा रमण]

13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

वैसे इस विधेयक को विचार में लाते हुए बहुत से हमारे मित्रों ने कई बातों पर आपत्ति की है जिन पर पहले भी काफ़ी चर्चा हो चुकी है और मैं नहीं समझता कि इस की जरूरत थी कि उन्हें बार बार सामने लाया जाता। सीलिंग का क्वेश्चन सारे देश में बहुत महीनों से आ रहा है, और सभी लोगों ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि इस कृषि प्रधान देश में सीलिंग का होना आवश्यक है। अन्य प्रान्तों में भी इस प्रकार के विधेयक पास हुए हैं जिनके द्वारा उन प्रान्तों में सीलिंग लगायी गयी है। हमारी दिल्ली टैरीटरी में भी, जब यहां पर लेजिस्लेचर था, तो एक लैंड रिफ़ार्म बिल लाया गया था और उसे पास किया गया था। उस वक्त भी इस सीलिंग की चर्चा थी और यह ख्याल जाहिर किया गया था कि लैंड पर सीलिंग लगाया जाए। परन्तु दुर्भाग्य से वह लेजिस्लेचर नहीं रहा और दिल्ली एक यूनियन टैरीटरी बन गयी।

जरूरत समझी गयी कि हमारे सदन में इस प्रकार का एक क़ानून लाया जाए और सीलिंग मुकर्रर की जाए। उसी के अनुसार यहां पर यह लैंड होल्डिंग सीलिंग बिल पेश किया गया था सन् १६५६ में और प्रवर समिति के सिपुर्द किया गया। जो विचार सदन के सभासदों ने सामने रखे थे उनको ध्यान में रख कर इसमें संशोधन हुआ है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि यह बिल हर प्रकार से मुकम्मल है और जितनी भी आपत्तियां उस वक्त की गयीं थीं वे सारी की सारी इसके अन्दर मंजूर कर ली गयी हैं। लेकिन कुछ मोटी मोटी आपत्तियां ऐसी थीं कि जिन पर पुनः विचार किया गया और विचार करने के पश्चात् इस बिल में वह संशोधन किए गये। मैं जनाब का ध्यान उन संशोधनों की तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूं क्योंकि अगर उनको विचार में रखा जाए तो बहुत सी आपत्तियां जो इस बार फिर की गयी हैं वह उसमें से हट जाती हैं।

जो बिल शुरू में रखा गया था उसमें सेक्शन ५ में यह प्रावीजन था कि इस कानून के लागू होने के समय जिस किसी किसान पर ३० एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन हो वह जो ३० एकड़ जमीन रखना चाहता है उसका और जो जमीन उसके पास ३० एकड़ से ज्यादा है उसका ब्यौरा सरकार को दे। अगर वह ऐसा नहीं करता तो इल्ज़ाम गिना जाता। प्रवर समिति ने इस चीज को मुनासिब समझा कि एक ऐसे देश में जहां बहुत से लोग अनपढ़ हैं और उनको क़ानून के बारे में जानकारी नहीं होती, इस तरह के प्रावीजन को न रखा जाए, क्योंकि उसके रखने से उनको नुक़सान पहुंच सकता है, जो कि मुनासिब नहीं है। प्रवर समिति ने मुनासिब समझा कि यह ब्यौरा तैयार करने की ज़िम्मेदारी किसान पर न डाली जाए बल्कि एक मियाद के अन्दर अन्दर सरकार अपनी मैशिनरी से या अपने अफ़सरों की मदद से यह ब्योरा तैयार कराए। यह एक बहुत बड़ी बात है। अगर कोई किसान मियाद के अन्दर अन्दर सरकार के रोबरू यह ब्योरा नहीं रखता तो सरकार अपनी मैशिनरी के जरिए उस ब्योरे को तैयार कराए, इसकी ज़िम्मेदारी सरकार पर डाली गयी है। इसलिए अब सेक्शन ५ में रखी गई धारा इस प्रकार है। मैं उसको पढ़कर सुनाता हूं :

"If any person who, under section 4 is required to submit a return fails to do so in accordance with the provisions of that

section, the competent authority shall collect the necessary information through such agency as may be prescribed."

श्रोरिजिनल बिल में यह "शैल" शब्द नहीं था बल्कि सारी जिम्मेदारी किसान पर थी। इसके अन्दर यह इम्प्रूवमेंट किया गया है।

दूसरा क्लाज़ नम्बर ९ है। श्रोरिजिनल बिल में यह था कि एक फ़ेहरिस्त सरकार तैयार कर ले श्रौर उसकी इशाश्रत कर दे श्रौर उस मियाद के बीच यानी तीस दिन के अन्दर अन्दर अगर किसी शख्स को कोई श्राबजेक्शन करना हो तो कर सकता है श्रौर तीस दिन के बाद वह बात बिल्कुल बन्द हो जाएगी, अगर उस मियाद के बाद कोई किसी किस्म का श्राबजेक्शन करना चाहेगा तो उसकी कहीं सुनावाई नहीं हो सकेगी। यह भी एक बहुत सख्त धारा थी। हमारे मुल्क में ऐसे हालात हैं कि जिन लोगों पर यह कानून लागू होता है वह ज्यादातर क़ानून को नहीं समझते हैं, इसलिए अब सेक्शन ९ में यह सुधार किया गया है कि मियाद के बाद भी अगर कमिश्नर चाहे तो इस किस्म के श्राबजेक्शन को मंज़ूर कर सकता है ताकि अगर किसी श्रादमी को नुक़सान होता हो तो वह उससे बच जाए।

इसके बाद कम्पेन्सेशन के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है। मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूं श्रौर फिर भी दुहराना चाहता हूं ....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बहुत तफसील में कह रहे हैं, पर वक्त बहुत ज्यादा नहीं है।

श्री राधा रमण : मुझे पांच मिनट दीजिये, मैं इतने वक्त में खत्म कर दूंगा।

जहां तक कम्पेन्सेशन का ताल्लुक है इस में अब यह संशोधन किया गया है कि रेवेन्यू का चालीस गुना कम्पेन्सेशन दिया जायेगा। पहले स्लेब सिस्टम था, अब उसको हटा कर फ्लैट सिस्टम कर दिया गया है। यह सुधार क्लाज १० में किया गया है। जहां तक इस कम्पेन्सेशन का सवाल है, मैंने पहले भी कहा था श्रौर फिर कहना चाहता हूं कि यद्यपि यह हमारी सरकार की नीति है कि वह श्राम गरीब लोगों को श्राराम पहुंचाना चाहती है, उनकी मिल्कियत को बढ़ाना चाहती है, उनके स्टेंडर्ड को बढ़ाना चाहती है, लेकिन जब कृषक लोगों की जमीन लेने का सवाल श्राता है तो उनको जो कम्पेन्सेशन दिया जाता है वह मारकेट वेल्यू से हजारों गुना कम होता है। अगर उसको इस दफा के मुताबिक रेवेन्यू का ४० गुना मुश्रावजा दिया गया तो एवेरेज में उसको एक एकड़ जमीन का १००-१५० रुपया मिलेगा श्रौर यह इतना कम है कि जो वह इस जमीन से कमाता था श्रौर अपने बाल बच्चों का पेट पालता था श्रौर कुछ स्टेंडर्ड कायम किये हुए था वह सारा खत्म हो जायगा। फिर यह भी पता नहीं कि इस तरह से जो जमीन सरकार लेगी वह भूमिहीनों को दी जायेगी। उसका क्या होगा पता नहीं। जब ऐसी हालत हो तो कम्पेन्सेशन ऐसा होना चाहिए कि जिसे सबस्टेंशियल कहा जा सके। इस में जो सुधार किया गया है कि पहले जो स्लैब सिस्टम था उसकी जगह फ्लैट सिस्टम कर दिया गया है, पहले यह था कि दस गुना, बीस गुना, तीस गुना या ४० गुना मिल सकता था, अब सब को चालीस गुना मिलेगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस पर फिर विचार करे श्रौर ऐसा कम्पेन्सेशन दे ताकि किसान को यह खयाल न हो कि उसकी जो जमीन सरकार ले रही है वह कौड़ियों में ले रही है श्रौर उससे लाखों श्रौर हजारों रुपये का फायदा उठायगी। एक तरफ श्राप किसानों को नुक्सान पहुंचा कर उनकी जमीन ले रहे हैं दूसरी तरफ उसको गरीबों को भी नहीं दे रहे हैं जिससे उनको फायदा पहुंचता हो श्रौर वह जमीन किसानों के ही पास

[श्री राधा रमण]

रहती हो । इसलिए इस पर पुनः विचार करने के लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा ।

कम्पेन्सेशन के सिलसिले में एक बात यह हुई है कि जिन लोगों के पास बहुत थोड़ी जमीन है, उन को बांड की शक्ल में कम्पेन्सेशन देने के बजाये कैश में देने का इरादा किया गया है । मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक वैलकम बात है और मैं इस का स्वागत करता हूं । चूंकि दिल्ली में ऐसे किसान गिनती के होंगे, जिन की जमीनें गवर्नमेंट ले सकेगी, इसलिए मैं यह चाहता था कि बजाये इस के कि उन को बांड्ज की शक्ल में कम्पेन्सेशन दिया जाये और उन को कीमतें भी आधी चौथाई मिलें, जिस की वजह से उन को नुकसान हो और फायदा न हो फौरन न मिल सके, बेहतर यह है कि उन सब की पूरी कीमतें अदा कर दी जायें । अगर वह नहीं हो सकता है, तो जो शक्ल रखी गई है, वह उस से कुछ बेहतर है ।

एक बात इम्प्रूवमेंट की यह की गई है कि पहले यह व्यवस्था थी कि जिस किसान के पास आठ एकड़ जमीन थी, अगर वह चाहता कि उस में से दो, चार, छः एकड़ जमीन किसी रिलीजस परपज के लिए, या भूदान के लिए, या किसी अच्छे काम के लिए किसी लैंडलैस पैजेन्ट को दे दे, तो उस को ऐसा करने का अख्तियार नहीं था, लेकिन अब प्रवर समिति ने इस संशोधन को मंजूर कर लिया है कि जिन किसानों के पास आठ एकड़ जमीन है, वे उस को बेच तो नहीं सकेंगे, लेकिन गिफ्ट के तौर पर दो, चार, छः एकड़ जमीन किसी रिलीजस परपज के लिए, या भूदान के लिए या किसी सवाब के काम के लिए दे सकेंगे ।

ये चन्द बातें इस बिल में इम्प्रूवमेंट की हुई हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि इस से बिल की शक्ल पहले से अच्छी हो गई है ।

कुछ लोगों ने इस बात पर आपत्ति की है कि जहां किसानों की जमीनों को हम हासिल करते हैं, एक्वायर करते हैं और उन की सीलिंग मुकर्रर करते हैं, वहां नान-एग्रीकल्चरल प्रापर्टी के ऊपर कोई सीलिंग मुकर्रर नहीं की गई है । मैं पहले भी अर्ज कर चुका हूं और अब दोहराना चाहता हूं कि मुल्क के हालात ऐसे हैं कि हल्के हल्के नान-एग्रीकल्चरल प्रापर्टी पर भी सीलिंग लगाना जरूरी होगा । सरकार इस सिलसिले में इस वक्त तक जो कदम उठा सकी है, उन में नान-एग्रीकल्चरल लैंड पर कुछ कायदे-कानून या कुछ नये तरीके अख्तियार किये गये हैं, जिन से उस को कम किया जा सके । लेकिन वे नाकाफ़ी हैं । मैं सरकार से यही उम्मीद करूंगा कि जनता की इस मांग पर भी ध्यान दिया जायगा और अरबन प्रापर्टी पर भी कोई न कोई सीलिंग लगाई जायगी और वह जितनी जल्दी होगा, मुनासिब होगा ।

मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि प्रवर समिति से वापस आने के बाद भी यह बिल मुकम्मल नहीं है और इस बारे में बहुत पेचीदगियां पैदा होंगी, लेकिन जब हम ने सारे देश के लिए इस सिद्धान्त को मन्जूर किया है कि लैंड की एक सीलिंग मुकर्रर की जाय, तो उस सिद्धान्त को दिल्ली में भी लागू करना जरूरी है—और दिल्ली के लिए हम ने तीस स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ की सीलिंग मुकर्रर करना मुनासिब समझा है—चाहे उस से कितनी ही कम जमीन क्यों न मिले । बहुत से लोग कहते हैं कि दिल्ली में इस कानून के लगाने से कोई फ़ायदा नहीं होगा, क्योंकि यहां पर ऐसे किसानों की तादाद बहुत कम है, जिन के पास तीस एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन है और उन के पास जो जमीन है, वह इतनी नहीं है कि जब यह कानून लागू होगा, तो हम बहुत जमीन पा सकेंगे । जब हम ने यह सिद्धान्त माना है और दूसरे प्रान्तों में इस को मन्जूर

किया गया है, तो लाजिमी तौर पर यहां राजधानी में भी यह लागू होना चाहिए । यहां पर जो लेजिस्लेचर थी । दिल्ली में जब लोकप्रिय हुकूमत थी, उस ने भी यह ख्याल जाहिर किया था । इस समय यहां के लोगों की तरफ़ से एसी कोई आपत्ति हो, यह मैं मुनासिब नहीं समझता ।

इसलिए प्रवर समिति से आयु हुए इस संशोधनात्मक विधेयक का मैं स्वागत करता हूं और जो आपत्तियां इस बारे में प्रकट की गई हैं, वे इस नज़रिय की गई हैं कि इस बिल को ज्यादा से ज्यादा मुकम्मल और लाभदायक बनाया जाय । मैं आशा करता हूं कि सारा हाउस इस को कुबूल करेगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी और मेम्बर साहबान को बुलाने से पहले मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूं कि हम पहले से ही बहुत टाइम ले चुके हैं । दो बजे मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को जवाब देने के लिए दरख्वास्त करूंगा । दस मेम्बर पहले बोल चुके हैं । अब जो मेम्बर साहबान बोलें, वे दस मिनट में ही अपने ख्यालात रख दें ।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रवर समिति से इस बात की बहुत आशा थी कि वह दिल्ली भूमि अधिकतम सीमा बिल पर अच्छी तरह सोच-विचार करेगी और जितनी भी धाराओं में संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता है, उन के बारे में सदन के सामने अपनी तजवीज़ें पेश करेगी । पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव और दूसरे साथियों ने यह ख्याल जाहिर करने की कोशिश की थी कि हम उसूली तौर पर सीलिंग के खिलाफ़ नहीं हैं, सीलिंग तो लगे, लेकिन सीलिंग के आगे जो कार्यवाही है, वह न्याय की रीति से ही की जाय और उस में किसी के साथ ज्यादती न हो । इस के ऊपर यहां पर बहुत ज्यादा ज़ोर दिया गया । हमारे यहां बहुत से साथी हैं, जिन का ख्याल है कि हम दिल्ली के साथ मिल जायें, लेकिन जिस वक्त हम ऐसी बातें देखते हैं और ऐसे बिल हमारे सामने आते हैं, तो हमें एक डर सा लगता है दिल्ली के साथ जुड़ने में, क्योंकि यहां पर जो भाई विचार करते हैं, उन के दिल में ज़मीन की वह कीमत नहीं होती है, जो पंजाब के किसी काश्तकार के दिल में होती है ।

इस बिल में कम्पेन्सेशन के बारे में जो धारा १० है, मैं उस के खण्ड २ और ३ की तरफ़ आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । आप जानते ही हैं कि ज़मीन तो ज़रिया-ए-पैदावार है और कारखाने भी ज़रिया-ए-पैदावार हैं और मकान तो सिर्फ़ रहने की सहूलियत है । इस बिल में हम ने यह माना है कि मकान की कीमत तो ज़रूर बाज़ार भाव के हिसाब से मिलनी चाहिए, लेकिन ज़मीन की कीमत बाज़ार भाव के नज़दीक भी न हो । मेरे भाई ने कहा कि वह डेढ़ दो सौ रुपये बैठता है । शायद उन को पता नहीं—क्योंकि उन्होंने कभी माल दिया नहीं—कि वह मुश्किल से चालीस पचास रुपये एकड़ के हिसाब से बैठता है । दिल्ली में बाज़ार भाव एक एकड़ का पांच हज़ार रुपया हो और उस का मुआवज़ा हम पचास रुपया दें, यह कहां का न्याय है ? हम कहते हैं कि सोशल रिफ़ार्म के लिए समाज के हर एक अंग को कुछ न कुछ कुर्बानी करनी चाहिए । उस में मुझे कोई एतराज़ नहीं है । इम्पीरियल बैंक के जो हिस्सेदार थे, उन से भी कुर्बानी कराई गई । अगर हिस्से की फ़ेस वैल्यू ही दे दी जाती, तो हमें शिकायत न होती, लेकिन उस से पांच गुना मार्केट वैल्यू के तौर पर उन को मुआवज़ा दिया गया । लेकिन जो ज़मीन सोना पैदा करती है, जो अनाज पैदा करती है, उस के मुआवज़े के लिए

[चौ० रणबीर सिंह]

जो तरीका अख्तियार किया गया है, उस में कोई न्याय नहीं किया जा रहा है । उस जमीन के ऊपर अगर किसी ने दो हजार रुपये का मकान बना दिया है तो उस की कीमत दो हजार रुपय जरूर मिलेगी, चाहे एक एकड़ जमीन का मुआवजा सिर्फ़ साठ रुपये ही मिले ।

यह समझ में नहीं आता । मैं जानता हूं कि इस देश के अन्दर बहुत सारे भाई हैं और बहुत सारे प्रान्तों से आते हैं । वहां जो जमीन का तरीका है वह पंजाब में कभी नहीं रहा । पंजाब और दिल्ली के आसपास के जो भाई खुशहाल रहे, जो काश्तकार खुशहाल रहे उन की एक ही वजह थी कि दूसरे सूबों में तो सन् १९४७ के बाद जमीन की जो खेती करते थे, मिल्कियत के हकूक यह जमींदारी एबालिशन के बाद मिले लेकिन यहां तो सालहा साल यह हक रहा । बहुत सारे राज्य आये दिल्ली के अन्दर और चले गये लेकिन जो खेती करने वाले थ वह वहीं के वहीं रहे और शान्ति से अपनी खेती करते रहे और खेती करने में वह होशियार थे । अगर यह जमीनें जमींदारी की होतीं तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं था क्योंकि उस हालत में शायद यह अंग्रेजों की सेवा करने के लिए या देश के साथ गद्दारी करने के नाते अगर कोई इनाम मिला होता तो मैं तो उससे भी आगे जाता और कहता कि एक कौड़ी भी उनको न दो । लेकिन इन्होंने यह जमीन खरीदी है । यह जमीन उन्होंने कोई जागीरदारी के नाते नहीं ली कोई जमींदारी के नाते नहीं ली बल्कि वह तो एक तरह से पीजेंट प्रापराइटर थे । अब उनके लिए यह जो ३० स्टैन्डर्ड एकड़ की सीमा मुकर्रर की है तो इसको तो किसी हद तक बर्दाश्त भी किया जा सकता है लेकिन उस से यह कहना कि तुम को बाजारी भाव भी नहीं देंग यह उस के साथ अन्याय है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में लिखा है कि जो अधिकतम सीमा मुकर्रर करते वक्त पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश का और आसपास के सूबों का ख्याल रक्खा गया है तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने पंजाब के कानून में जो मुआविजे की धारा रखी है उस की तरफ भी ध्यान क्यों नहीं दिया है ? वहां उस में लिखा हुआ है कि सीलिंग के बाद जो फालतू जमीन काश्तकारों से ली जायगी उसका मुआविजा जो उस समय बाजारी रेट होगा उसका ७५ फीसदी दिया जायगा । मैं मान सकता था अगर ७५ के बजाय वह ६० फीसदी भी बाजारी रेट का मुआविजा देते । मैं दूसरे ढंग से मानने को तैयार हूं और वह यह कि जिस तरह पंजाब में मरला टैक्स लगाया यहां भी कोई इस तरह का मरला टैक्स लगता । यहां भी शहर बढ़ रहा है और उस के कारण जमीन की कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं और इसलिए यह मरला टैक्स देना चाहिए लेकिन उस के बाद जो उस का हक पहुंचता है उतना मुआविजा उसको देना चाहिए । लेकिन आज उसके साथ न्याय नहीं हुआ है यह देख कर मुझे बड़ा दुःख होता है । जो जमीन पर अनाज पैदा करे उसके मुआविजे का उसूल दूसरा है । जो भाई मुआविजा मुकर्रर कर रहे हैं ऐसा मालूम होता है कि उन को जमीन से दुश्मनी है, ऐसा मालूम देता है, मकान से प्यार है और जो उस के अन्दर सामान लगाया जाय उस से प्यार है लेकिन जमीन से दुश्मनी है । मैं तो समझता हूं कि इस देश के अन्दर ७० फीसदी आदमी हैं और यह जो जमींदारी एबालिशन हुई उस के बाद कम से कम ५० फीसदी देश की ऐसी आबादी है जिस का कि जमीन की मिल्कियत से एक रिश्ता है और इस तरह जमीन की मिल्कियत के साथ जो हमारा रिश्ता है उस रिश्ते को आज डेमोक्रेटिक जमाने के अन्दर इस तरह से ठेस पहुंचाना, मैं समझता हूं कि यह सही नहीं है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके बाद जो छूट दी गई है उस सिलसिले में भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । उस के अन्दर लिखा है कि फलां तारीख के अन्दर अगर कोई बगीचा लगा हुआ था तो वह तो छूट सकता था । लेकिन जो उस के बाद अगर बगीचा लगेगा वह नहीं छूट सकेगा । अब मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह कौन से न्याय की बात है ? क्या उस तारीख के बाद देश को बगीचों की जरूरत नहीं है ? देश के लिए जितने भी फल वगैरह पैदा करने थे वह उस वक्त तक जो बगीचे लगाये जा चुके हैं वह क्या हमारे देश की मांग को पूरा कर सकेंगे ? अगर आपके खयाल में वे पूरा कर सकेंगे तब तो मेरी समझ म यह आ सकता है कि फलां तारीख के बाद अगर कोई बगीचा लगाना चाहता है तो उस के साथ कोई रिआयत नहीं होनी चाहिए । लेकिन अगर हमें फलों के और अधिक पैदा करने की जरूरत है तो जाहिर है कि इस तरह की पाबन्दी नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

उसी धारा के अन्दर चीफ कमिश्नर को अधिकार दिया गया है कि जिस चीज के लिए जो छूट दी गई है उसको एक अर्से तक अगर वह पूरा न करे या परा करने में पीछे हट जाय तो वह जमीन उससे वापिस ली जा सकती है । जब हम ने इस धारा के अन्दर ऐसा लिखा हुआ है तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि बगीचे के लिए हम यह फरवरी ५६ और ६० से क्यों प्यार करें । उस के लिए हम को वक्त देना चाहिए । साल, दो साल का वक्त हम दें । अगर उस के भीतर और बाद भी कोई बगीचा लगा सके तो उसको लगाने का मौका दिया जाय ताकि वह देश की सेवा कर सके । मेरे साथी श्री सिंहासन सिंह बहुत उतावले हैं । उनके दिल म एक भावना है और उस भावना की वजह है । मुझे उन्होंने बताया कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बिड़ला साहब की २० हजार एकड़ जमीन है और उसके अन्दर बड़े बड़े ट्रैक्टर्स, सामान और मकानात लगाये हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार पर दबाव दिया जाता है कि उसको भी छूट के अन्दर दिया जाय क्योंकि जैसा कि इसमें भी दर्ज है कि अगर जमीन के ऊपर ज्यादा इनवैस्टमेंट की है तो उसको छूट होनी चाहिये । अब उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इसके लिये यहां तक तैयार हूं कि १००, १५० या २०० एकड़ में जो एक आदमी आसानी से इतने में मिकैनाइज्ड फार्मिंग कर सकता है, उसको यह छूट मिल जाय और यह छूट उसके लिये होनी चाहिये । अब मेरे साथी श्री सिंहासन सिंह का चूंकि मिकैनाइज्ड खेती से कभी कोई खास वास्ता नहीं रहा इसलिये उनके दृष्टिकोण में और मेरे दृष्टिकोण में थोड़ा सा अन्तर है । मैं समझता हूं कि जो एफिशिएंट फारमर है और जो इतनी अधिक पैदावार कर सकता है उसके लिये कुछ तो रिआयत अवश्य होनी चाहिये । लेकिन वह रिआयत इतनी अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिये कि उसके अन्दर कोई बिड़ला या टाटा पैदा हो सकें । हां रिआयत इतनी जरूर होनी चाहिये कि जो भाई मशीन से खेती करते हैं और जिसके कि लिये १००, १५० या २०० एकड़ कोई ज्यादा जमीन नहीं है वह अच्छे ढंग से ज्यादा पैदावार कर सकें और देश में अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ सकें ।

13 hrs.

अब सूरतगढ़ का फार्म मैंने देखा । वहां पर डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया लगा है । ७५० रुपया फी एकड़ वहां पर इनवैस्टमेंट है । एक फसल के लिये २२५ रुपया फी एकड़ के हिसाब से वर्किंग कैपिटल लगता है लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी वहां कभी तो २० मन पैदा किया जाता है और कभी १२ मन और वहां जो यू० पी० के तराई के अफसर थे उन्होंने बतलाया कि सरकार का हिसाब लगाने का तरीका और होता है और आपकी तरह से वहां पर हिसाब नहीं रक्खा जाता । जितनी धरती बोई वह सारी बोई हुई मानी जाय और उसके ऊपर एव्रेज निकाला जाय, ऐसा हिसाब नहीं है । वहां तो यों हिसाब है कि जिसकी एक खास परसेंटेज तक पैदावार न हो उसको उस से

[चौ० रणवीर सिंह]

काट दिया जाता है। मान लीजिये कि ३,००० एकड़ जमीन बोई, ५०० एकड़ भूमि के अन्दर फसल मामूली लगी तो उसको उसमें से काट कर २५०० एकड़ के ऊपर एब्रेज निकाला जाता है। अब वहीं तराई के इलाके में जो पंजाब के किसान गये हैं और खेतीबाड़ी करते हैं और अगर उनकी एब्रेज पैदावार सूरतगढ़ के फार्म से ज्यादा है तो मैं समझता हूं कि उनके साथ रिआयत करने का केस बनता है लेकिन बिड़ला और टाटा के साथ यह रियायत नहीं होनी चाहिये।

Shri Rami Reddy (Cuddapah): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, though this Bill relates to the Delhi territory, Delhi is a centrally administered area and therefore this ought to be a model Bill. The whole country is going to treat this as a model Bill, and therefore, this Bill has to be examined with very great care and with very serious consideration.

The first point which I want to mention is with respect to ceilings. I think the previous speaker also referred to this matter but I could not follow his speech made in Hindi. However, what I am going to say is, I think, the same that he pointed out. I do not know as to why the Government is rushing to fix ceilings only in respect of rural properly and that too only with respect to land. There has been a cry in the country for so many years that a ceiling on both rural and urban property should be fixed. But the Government has not so far taken any steps. There do not even seem to be any proposals for bringing forward any legislation for fixing a ceiling on urban property. That is my first point with regard to this Bill. This Bill is going to affect the land and the rural economy of the country as a whole. Therefore, I want an answer from the Minister whether they are contemplating any legislation for bringing forward and putting a ceiling or fixing a ceiling in respect of urban property.

Then I come to compensation. While the former Imperial Bank was nationalised, the market rate of the shares was paid to the shareholders. But here in this Bill only 40 times the land revenue is proposed to be paid. I do not know why this discrimination is made in respect of the rural property alone. Under section 10 of the Bill, the market rate is proposed to be paid in respect of rural property, such as buildings and some other items. In respect of land alone they have made a special exception, namely, that it will be only 40 times the land revenue. I also want to know why they have made a special discrimination in respect of compensation only on land and not other properties. It is probably because other properties are situated or located in urban areas and therefore they expect much noise from the ur-urban people on this matter. In future if Government propose to bring forward any legislation in regard to ceilings on urban property, probably they expect or contemplate some cry and noise from the urban people, and so, the Government have here itself indicated that they are going to pay the market price to urban property like buildings and other things, in urban areas. Therefore, I want a clarification in respect of this point also.

Now, I come to the mode of payment of this compensation. I understand that there are only 33 or 34 persons coming under the present provisions of the Bill. Therefore, I do not know why there should be a provision that compensation can be paid either in cash or in instalment or in a lump sum or in bonds. As only 33 or 34 persons are affected, I believe that compensation can be paid in cash in full immediately.

Then I should like to refer to the excess land that is going to be handed

over. As I said, this Bill is going to be a model for the whole country and it has been the accepted policy to encourage the co-operatives. I suggest that excess lands should be handed over to the panchayats who might be encouraged to cultivate these lands by forming cooperative societies so that the accepted policy of the Government may be implemented at the Centre in the initial stage itself.

As regards the competent authority, several powers have been given to the so-called competent authority described under the Act. I think the powers are so great that they are liable to be used even excessively, and there is scope for them to indulge in favouritism and nepotism. Therefore, I plead that some care should be taken in regard to this provision also.

Shri Jhunjhunwala (Bhagalpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have no other point to dwell upon except that of compensation. When I was going through the Bill, I found one thing, and I was wondering why a distinction was sought to be made between one kind of land and buildings and the agricultural lands and the trees and so on. I could not understand why such a differential treatment should be meted out to the class which has been the backbone of our country and which has produced so much food, etc. Now, when we are going to acquire their land, we are giving them only a nominal compensation which, as a matter of fact, means nothing to them. It is better to say that they will not get any compensation. It is a sort of confiscation, in my opinion, to pay such a compensation and acquire their land. I would suggest to the Home Minister to look to this point and see that not less than the market value is given to each landholder.

Further, the mode of payment of compensation is very faulty.

13.10 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

A poor man to whom compensation will be given will have to spend at least half of the amount in getting that compensation from the authorities. I am giving my own experience. I had a very small land yielding about Rs. 500 per year and some compensation was allowed. But more than three-fourth of that amount was spent by me in sending my man from here to there and from there to here. I could bear it, it was so annoying. But a poor cultivator may not be able to bear it. If you are giving him compensation by such a method that he has to pay half of it before he gets anything, in spite of getting compensation, he will have to undergo so much troubles and he will not get anything. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to look into these two things.

There should not be any discrimination between one kind of land and anoher kind of land. He said where more money has been spent on a particular land, that man should get more compensation. Why? If the land is better, the market value of that land will be more. So, he should get compensation at the market rate. In the case of land of people who have not been able to get so much money in order to improve the land, the market value of that land will be less. So, the only principle which should be applied is the market value and before the land is acquired, they should get the compensation.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, I welcome this Bill most wholeheartedly. On the floor of this House, I have seen many Bills and I have taken part in the discussion with regard to several Bills. So far as this Bill is concerned, I say with due sense of responsibility that it is a masterpiece of ineffectiveness. I do not think it is going to help the cultivators; I do not think it is going to help the landless labourers; I do not think it is going to help those persons who have some land to dispose of. I feel that this Bill is full

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

of so many qualifications, so many exemptions and so many 'buts' and 'ifs' that in actual operation, things will remain very much as they were before.

I was suprised to find some hon. Members expressing apprehensions about the agriculturists and other persons. I can tell them that so far as the working of this Bill is concerned, they need not have any misgivings. This Bill is not going to be a Bill for the dislocation of any interests and so, they can rest in peace. The first thing which strikes me in this Bill is its geopraghical limitation. I should have thought that the Bill should apply to the whole of Delhi. Delhi is not a very big State; it is only a Union Territory and very small compared to other States. But the Bill has been drafted in such a way that the field where this Bill is going to be implemented is going to be very limited. Under clause 1(2), all those areas included in a municipality or in a notified area have been exempted; areas owned by Central Government have been exempted; areas occupied for a public purpose or for a work of public utility have been exempted. In this Bill exemptions are much more important than what is going to be operative. They say, the exception proves the rule. But here the exceptions are so many that there will be no rule. So, this Bill is going to defeat the very purpose for which it is intended.

It has been said that the family will consist of such and members. I do not want to quarrel with the definition of 'family'. Though this definition may be applicable in western countries, it cannot be applicable in Inda. Here we have a different conception of family from what is given here in the Bill. It would have been more appropriate to give a definition of a family which is in conformity to Indian conditions and Indian traditions. That has not been done. All the same, I find again that something has been done, so that the person who has got land can hold the land. Ch. Ranbir Singh is worried over nothing.

It is said here:

> "Provided that where the number of members of the family of such person exceeds five, he may hold five additional standard acres for each member in excess of five, so however, as not to exceed sixty standard acres in the aggregate."

So, the provision is that a man can hold up to 60 acres. I have yet to see many families in India with only five members. Most of the families in India consist of more than 5 members. So, there is ample provision for the people not to part with the land even under clause 3.

In clause 26, exemptions have been given in such bundles and on such a big scale that I think there will be hardly anybody who will part with his land. For instance, if you have built an orchard, your land can be exempted. If you have got land in which you have made a heavy investment, that can be exempted. If you have some land for cattle-breeding, that can be exempted. Any land which is held by a co-operative society can be exempted. So, I think in this Bill, the exemptions outturn the other provisions. I think the drafting of the Bill has been done in such a way that there should be the least dislocation. It is a face-saving Bill. Government is committed to the policy of ceiling on land and they want to say that they are going to provide ceiling for land. So, they are bringing forward this Bill, though this ceiling for land is not going to work in any way very effectively.

Much has been said about compensation.

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : शर्मा जी यूनिवर्सिटी के प्रोफेसर्स की तनख्वाह की सीलिंग के बारे में क्या कहना चाहते हैं ?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I agree with what Ch. Ranbir Singh has said, in spite of what he says, that we cannot have one rule to govern property in the villages and another rule to govern property in the cities. It is against equity.

An Hon. Member: What about the income?

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is against social justice; it is against the principles for which our country stands. I agree with him. But I would say that the compensation which has been provided to these persons, forty times the land revenue in respect of the excess land is, by any computation, by any standard, by any law that is in force at present, absolutely inadequate. I do not want to go into the question of market value, which has ruined our country in many ways. Because, the moment you take the market value there is speculation; the moment you take this, there is a racket. So, I do not want you to take the market value. I feel that those persons from whom you are taking land—I hope they will not be many; they will be very few; perhaps none—we should give them compensation which is equitable. I do not think you can put land on par with a building. Therefore, when they say that they should have the market value I would say that the scheme of compensation should be revised so that the person who is going to part with his land will not suffer.

Then, it has been stated in the Bill:

> "For the purpose of determining the excess land under this section, any land transferred at any time during the period between the 10th day of February, 1959, and the commencement of this Act shall, notwithstanding such transfer, be deemed to be held by the transferor."

A very fine provision. We go on talking about the legislation for some ten years. After ten years we bring a legislation to put it into a little effect. Then that legislation takes about six months in passing. It takes another three months for the legislation to become effective. We have been talking about land ceiling all these years. We have been talking of taking away the land from people, of course after paying them compensation, all these years, and to say that the land which has been transferred between 10th February 1959 to this day will not be valid is to say something which does not have any meaning. People are very wise and they know what the Government is going to do. They know what the Bill is going to be. They know all these things and, therefore, I think the transfers of land which had to be made had already been made. They were made much before the 10th February. Therefore, I think that this clause also is going to be entirely inoperative.

Then, the competent authority has been given some powers. Of course, there is provision for revision and all that kind of thing but, all the same I think the powers given to the competent authority are far in excess of the powers which are held by judicial or revenue or magisterial authority. I do not know what new kind of officer we are going to create for the purpose of this Bill.

There are some persons who are feeling very unhappy about this Bill. I can say to them only this much that, though this Bill has so many clauses, though this Bill has gone to the Joint Committee, though this Bill has been under all kind of scrutiny, it is not going to produce even one-hundredth part of that result which the Government is aiming at. Therefore, the fears of my friends like Ch. Ranbir Singh, who think that they have a monopoly of land interest and that they are the only persons who can talk about land, those fears

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

are entirely unjustified because, as I said in the beginning, I fear that this Bill will keep things as they are, and this is a Bill which ensures the *status quo*.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I understand from the speech which the hon. Deputy Minister delivered on the first day that this Bill is basically meant to serve as a model Act for other States to follow. If that is so, then the Bill immediately acquires greater importance than the other Bills which we are usually accusomed to pass in this House.

If this Bill were to serve as a model for other States I feel that the opinions of the State Governments should better have been elicited to know what they feel about it. I wonder whether their reactions had been had and, if so, the House should be given an opportunity to peep into the comments of various States .on this subject, because after all, the model legislation for the whole of India must be framed only after the representative opinion of India has been consulted. If there is any such lacuna I would suggest to the hon. Minister to circulate it to the various State Governments at least at this late stage, as it is better to have their views with us before we frame a legislation affecting them. Otherwise, the members of the various State legislatures will criticise the Parliament's wisdom on important matters like this.

Another point on which I feel very strongly is the question of ceiling. So long as I am receiving a pay of Rs. 400 per month from the Exchequer and an allowance of Rs. 21 per day for the working days, so long as the hon. Minister and his colleagues, including the Prime Minister, are receiving a pay of Rs. 2000 or Rs. 3000 per month, so long as the members of the Planning Commission are receiving fat salaries, it does not behove us to say and it is very wrong for us to say that a villager, a person in the village running an agricultural farm, or working in the fields, should get an income of only Rs. 300 and that his fate should be sealed with that. If at all there is a ceiling, let it be Rs. 2,500 or Rs. 3,000, which is the pay of a Central Minister. If a ceiling is fixed at that level, nobody will take objection. But if we put a ceiling of Rs. 300 per month on the villagers, actually the Parliament in its wisdom is giving a verdict that "thou shalt not send thy children to any college or school in a city", because no agriculturist can afford to send his children to a city school if his income is limited to Rs. 300 a month. Do I take it that you want them to continue as agriculturists for all time to come and that they cannot take to any other avocation? Now there are hundreds of thousands of boys who have obtained education and, in some cases, even foreign training. Now if you put a ceiling of Rs. 300 then they would never be able to send their children to schools and their fate would be sealed. Is it your intention that their fate should be sealed because they are born in an agricultural family? It actually amounts to discrimination, and I do not feel morally strong enough to support such a sort of ceiling.

The better thing for the Government would have been to make a proposal that the ceiling would be applied prospectively and that it will not affect the existing landholders. Now each family has four or five members and, according to the Mitakshara rule every child born in the family becomes a partner in the family holding. So, if there are five members in a family in the next generation the share of one member will be only 1|25th part of the existing land. Therefore, my fear is that if this were to be allowed to continue our holdings will become uneconomic.

I, therefore, agree with Sant Vinobha Bhave that in the matter of

agriculture the more important thing is to fix the floor ceiling, that the holding should not be allowed to go below such and such acres. That would be a better way, a prospective ceiling, without any need for paying any compensation from the Exchequer. In that case, within 10-12 years the same ceiling would be achieved in the natural course without paying any compensation to anybody. That would have been a better course. But the Government now have, in their wisdom, thought fit to seal the fate of the agriculturists this way. They can please themselves, but I suggest that they should consult the State Governments also because, strictly speaking, it is they who have to do the needful. In fact, the reaction of the villagers to this measure will be better appreciated by the Governments at the States than by us at the Centre. Our responsibility is rather vicarious. The actual responsibility falls on the shoulders of those people for whom we are proposing this model Act. The State Governments are a better authority to decide the fate about agriculture than us.

But it seems that the Planning Commission has become supreme and it has taken the intelligence and the wisdom of the whole country and it has decided the fate of the agriculturists.

I want to emphasize one more point. They have decided that 60 acres shall be the ceiling for a family, irrespective of the fact how many sons a father have. A father may be eighty years of age and, unfortunately, he may be still alive. If only he had died two months or a year before, his children, five brothers, they will have their land quite secure with them. But unfortunately for them the father has survived for one or two years more to die during this period, that is, after Shri Datar came in the field. So, the sons lose their fate. It is something which looks rather illogical. The families which shed the father about two years back are well-off. For them there is no ceiling. But because the father is alive and he has five children in another neighbouring villager's family, that family will have to suffer on this account. I suggest that this may again be considered.

I do not want to take more time but about compensation again I would like to say that 40 times is really too little. What do we mean by it? Do we want to make the villagers realise that we are not appreciative of his needs and that we have no sympathy with a villager and his property? It is better that land rather than compensation is given. It would be better if land were acquired according to the Land Acquisition Act because then that man will get many times more than what we are giving in ceiling under this law. So it would be better if the excess land, whatever my hon. friend thought was extra could be acquired according to the Land Acquisition Act and taken over by Government. In that case they will get many times more than what is proposed to be given.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Tyagi: I will finsh.

My only point is that after all a villager is my voter. I have to speak for him. I am his representative. If things go without his case being represented here, he will feel that he has been neglected. Therefore, I think it is my duty to say and emphasise that it is the right of the villager. If his land is being taken away, for God's sake give him equitable compensation. This 40 times is really wrong. It is not honest, I must say. 40 times of whatever be the land revenue is Rs. 40 per acre. It is Rs. 1 lakh per acre here on this side because it happens to be in the municipal area. It is Rs. 1 lakh per acre. If you acquire land, you will give Rs. 1 lakh or Rs. 80,000 or so per acre because he is your urban cousin. The other man seems to be a long distant relation. Because the rural area man

[Shri Tyagi]

does not come in contact with us, his land will also cost less. That does not look fair. I very strongly feel about it. If land is being taken, which is enough wound that you are causing him, let him at least be compensated to the extent to which his land is actually costing today in the market. I support the sentiments expressed by my hon. friends. There is no logic also behind this proposal. Therefore I suggest that the hon. Minister might again consider, if he could, this compensation business and see whether instead of 40 times it could be according to the market rates.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I only want to make three points regarding this Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill. One is regarding the ceiling which has been fixed as 30 standard acres under this Bill. Many of my hon. friends have objected regarding having ceiling on land only. But I am for ceilings. I also consider this 30 standard acres ceiling a bit high because in the Union territory of Delhi I do not think that a large amount of excess land would be available. Even in regard to places like Manipur and Tripura the Joint Committee have decided to fix the ceiling as 25 standard acres. I think in these two Union territories more land may be available than in Delhi. But that does not mean that there are not landless people in Delhi. There are so many landless people who are waiting for land to be given. If you accept this ceiling, I am afraid that excess land may not be available for distribution among the landless and poor agricultural workers. So, I suggest that the ceiling should not exceed 25 standard acres.

My second point is regarding certain exemptions made in regard to excess land which may not come under the purview of this ceiling. Here, in clause 18, it is said:—

> "....excess land, if such excess is due to any improvements effected in the land by the efforts of the family or to a decrease in the number of its members."

I can understand the provision, namely, if such excess land is caused due to a decrease in the number of its members, but I do not accept this proposition, namely, if any land is increased due to improvement made by the members of the family. In that case there will be no ceiling. There would not be any ceiling at all because every member of the family can increase its land by reclaiming more land like that and it exceeds the ceiling limit. If you keep the latter portion, that is, excess land caused due to a decrease in the number of its members, it would be all right. But land in which improvements are effected by the members of that family should come under the ceiling limit. It should not be exempted and that provision should not be there.

My third point is regarding distribution of excess land. This Bill does not provide for any priority for distribution of the land after that land comes in the hands of the Government. Who will get priority for getting that land? That provision is not there. I emphatically say that there should be some such provision. Here, it only says:

> "on such terms and conditions as he thinks fit".

that is, the Chief Commissioner or the administrator. It is entirely left in the hands of the administrator. I want it to be categorically laid down in the Bill itself. The first priority should be given to the person who would be evicted from the land when this resumption clause comes into operation. Secondly, it must go to the landless and poor people. Then the other categories will come in. By poor people I mean those people who possess less than the basic family holding which has been prescribed in this Bill itself. If we do not provide

for priority here, I am afraid this land will not go to the proper person, who is actually in need of it, and our slogan of land to the tiller would not be fulfilled. If you want to give effect to this famous national slogan of land to the tiller, you must provide for priority in this Bill itself.

13.37 hrs.

श्री च० कृ० नायर : (बाह्य दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो बिल पेश किया गया उसका पेश होना लाजिमी था क्योंकि हमारी हुकूमत ने इस पालिसी पर अपना फैसला कर लिया था कि तमाम हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर लैंड रिफार्म्स हों, इन्क्लूडिंग सीलिंग । इसी लिये हमने दिल्ली के लिये भी लैंड रिफार्म को पेश किया और सीलिंग का जो इन्स्टालमेंट है उससे हमारे लैंड रिफार्म का काम पूरा हो जाता है । लेकिन इस रिफार्म को जो कि दिल्ली में हो रहा था हमारा माडल बनाने का इरादा था जो कि मैं समझता हूं कि पूरा नहीं हुआ । अगर इसको माडल माना जाय तो इसमें बहुत सी खामियां रह जाती हैं । इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि कई चीजें इसमें गोल मोल छोड़ दी गई हैं, जिनको हम आगे चल कर डिफाइन कर सकेंगे, लेकिन एक दृष्टि से यह माडल है कि दिल्ली जैसी छोटी जगह में भी हमने लोगों को लैंड रिफार्म्स से वंचित नहीं रक्खा । इस लिये हिन्दुस्तान की कोई स्टेट यह बहाना नहीं ले सकती कि आखिर कोई न कोई स्टेट लैंड रिफार्म्स के एम्ब्रेस से अलग रह गई । हर एक स्टेट के लिये लैंड रिफार्म्स करना लाजिमी हो जाता है ।

पहली जो चीज मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह सीलिंग के बारे में है । मेरी राय में ३० एकड़ की सीलिंग दिल्ली के लिये पर्याप्त है । अगर दिल्ली के लिये ६० एकड़ की बात कही जाय तो यह कुछ अजीब सा मालूम होता है क्योंकि यहां जमीन बहुत थोड़ी है । और जैसा अभी त्यागी जी ने कहा यहां जमीन की कीमत हजारों लाखों रु० तक पहुंच गई है । इस लिये ६० एकड़ की बात कहना अनरिअलिस्टिक होगा । जो ३० एकड़ रक्खी गई है इसे मैं मुनासिब समझता हूं । लेकिन इसमें एक दिक्कत जरूर है, जो कि स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ के बारे में है । इसके बारे में काफी कहा गया है । इस लिये यह जरूर बतलाना चाहिये कि स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ क्या चीज है । अगर सिर्फ ३० एकड़ हो तो हो सकता है कि कई जगह पर उसे कम माना जाय । यहां स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ का मतलब यह माना जाय कि जिस जमीन की ईल्ड रुपये में १६ आना हो वह स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ है तो जिस जमीन की ईल्ड एकड़ में ८ आना है वह अपने आप ६० एकड़ हो जाती है, जिस में ४ आना हो वह १२० एकड़ हो जाती है । अगर कहीं पर १२ आना ईल्ड हो तो वह साढ़े ३७ या ४० एकड़ तक हो सकती है । यह सही है कि स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ कर दिये जाने से ३० एकड़ से काम चल जाता है लेकिन इस स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ की डेफिनेशन रखना बहुत आवश्यक है । यह डेफिनिशन मुझे कहीं पर भी देखने को नहीं मिली ।

दूसरी बात कम्पेन्सेशन के बारे में है । मैं नहीं समझता कि इस हाउस के अन्दर किसी भी व्यक्ति ने इस कम्पेन्सेशन रेट को स्वीकार किया है, अगर किया है तो एक या डेढ़ आदमियों ने किया है ।

श्री त्यागी : बशर्ते वोट भी सब खिलाफ कर दें ।

श्री च० कृ० नायर : इतना कम्पेन्सेशन रखना बहुत गलत बात है । इससे ज्यादा से ज्यादा १२० रु० आ जाता है । दिल्ली में एक एकड़ की लैंड रेवेन्यू ज्यादा से ज्यादा ढाई या तीन रुपया है । तीन रुपये का चालिस गुना १२० रु० हो जाता है । यह जमीदारों के ऊपर एक मखौल सी है । एक एकड़ की आमदनी कम से कम १० मन से लेकर ४० मन तक होती है । अगर १० मन भी आमदनी हो तो आज कल के हिसाब के मुताबिक उसे १५० रु० मिल जाता है, अगर एक साल में एक

[श्री च० कृ० नायर]

फसल हो तो। दिल्ली में तो दो दो, तीन तीन फसलें भी उठाई जाती हैं। इस लिये एक साल की रेवेन्यू के नाम पर कम्पेन्सेशन देकर जमीन लेना सचमुच बहुत बड़े अन्याय की बात है। यह नहीं होना चाहिये। हमेशा हुकूमत की तरफ से यह कह दिया जाता है कि हम चालिस गुना देते हैं। लोग भी कहते हैं कि "अरे चालिस गुना कम्पेन्सेशन दिया जाता है"। यह चीज उनको गलतफहमी में डालती है। लैंड टैक्स अंग्रेजों के जमाने में बिल्कुल बराय नाम रक्खा जाता था। ६ आना बीघा। ६ आ० या ८ आ० बीघा एकड़ में जा कर करीब ढाई रुपया हो जाता है। कोई खास जमीन हो तो वह १० आना हो सकता है। इसी लिये मैंने ३ रु० रक्खा। ३ रु० के हिसाब से चालिस गुना १२० रु० बनता है। यह बात ठीक नहीं है। दिल्ली में आज कल सब जगहों पर कम से कम २ रु० गज कीमत बढ़ गई है। चाहे मथुरा रोड हो, चाहे जी० टी० रोड हो जो गाजियाबाद को जाती है, या नजफगढ़ रोड हो। दिल्ली के बाहर भी जमीन की कीमत कम से कम २ रु० गज बढ़ गई है। २ रु० गज से मतलब है कि अगर ५००० गज भी हो तो कम से कम १०,००० रु० कीमत बढ़ गई। १०,००० रु० से लेकर २०,०००, २५,००० और ५०,००० फी एकड़ तक जमीन की कीमत बढ़ गई है। लेकिन जमींदार को कम्पेन्सेशन के नाम से १२० रु० दिया जाता है। यह बिल्कुल ही नाजायाज चीज है और कानून के या किसी भी इन्साफ के मातहत यह जस्टिफाई नहीं किया जा सकता। मुझे खुशी है कि तमाम मेम्बरों ने इसे अपोज किया।

Shri Tyagi: We can't be a party to this.

श्री च० कृ० नायर : चालिस गुने की बात सुन कर हमें धोखे में नहीं आना चाहिये। चालिस गुने की बात ठीक नहीं है।

अब मैं एक्सेस लैंड के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। जो कुछ मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने बतलाया मैं उसका क्लैरिफिकेशन चाहता हूं। पेज ८ पर सेक्शन १३ है :

> "Where a person representing a family holds land not exceeding the ceiling limit, but subsequently the land held exceeds the ceiling limit, then, notwithstanding anything contained in this Chapter, such person shall not be required to surrender any part of the land on the ground that it is excess land,..."

इसके बारे में मैं जरा क्लैरिफिकेशन चाहता हूं। जब गवर्नमेंट ने जमीन रिफ्यूजियों को दी तो उनसे किराया लिया और उनको १५ रु० महीने में मकान दिया। अब जब टैक्स लगाया जाता है तो उसकी रेंटल वैल्यू रक्खी जाती है ६० रु० महीना। यह कहां का इन्साफ है? मुझे अच्छी तरह से मालूम है कि राजेन्द्र नगर में एक सिंगल रूम टेनमेंट का किराया गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से १५ रु० था। लेकिन जब कारपोरेशन की तरफ से टैक्स लगाया जाता है तो उसकी रेंटल वैल्यू ६० या ६४ रु० रक्खी जाती है। यह कोई इन्साफ की बात नहीं है। खास कर जो जमींदार है, चूंकि उसकी कोई आवाज नहीं है, इस लिये उसके साथ यह जुल्म नहीं होना चाहिये।

कम्पेन्सेशन के बारे में भी मैं एक दो बातें कहना चाहूंगा। कम्पेन्सेशन को बाण्ड्स की शक्ल में देना बेइन्साफी है। बांड्स की शक्ल में जब दिया जाता है तो गांवों के मालिकों को दिया जाता है। यहां तो शायद इस सीलिंग के कानून की जरूरत भी नहीं थी। शायद ३० या ४० आदमियों पर इसका ऐफैक्ट होता है। लेकिन चूंकि यह देश में आदर्श के रूप में है इस लिये हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि छोटी छोटी जमीन वालों को भी बांड्स की शक्ल में कई सालों में कम्पेन्सेशन दिया जाय। यह उन लोगों की दृष्टि से ठीक नहीं है। इसके डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के भी तरीके बतलाये गये हैं। एक तो यह कि

लैंडलेस को दिया जाय, दूसरा यह कि कोआपरेटिव्ज को दे दिया जाय और तीसरी बात मैं कहता हूं कि जो अनएकानमिक होल्डिंग्स वाले यानी ८ एकड़ से कम वाले हैं उनको दे दिया जाय। चूंकि यह डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन आसान नहीं है इसलिये इसे कोआपरेटिव्ज के लिये ही दे दें तो शायद ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा। लेकिन इसको ऐलाट करने का अधिकार चीफ कमिश्नर को देने से उनको बहुत ज्यादा दिक्कतें होंगी। इसको एक आफिसर पर नहीं छोड़ना चाहिये।

अब मैं गरीब किसानों की एक बात कह कर समाप्त करना चाहता हूं। हमारे ओरिजिनल बिल में यह रक्खा गया है कि ८ एकड़ से कम जमीन जिस के पास होगी वह नहीं बेच सकता। ८ एकड़ को एक किस्म से एकानामिक यूनिट माना गया। ठीक है। लेकिन अगर एक आदमी के पास ४ एकड़ जमीन हो या ३ एकड़ जमीन हो तो वह एक जोड़ी बैल नहीं रख सकता, एक बैल भी नहीं रख सकता, जोड़ी की बात तो छोड़िये। ऐसा आदमी अगर चाहे कि वह एक एकड़ जमीन बेच कर, जिससे कि उसे मार्केट वैल्यू के हिसाब से ५,००० रु० मिल जायेगा, अपने गुजारे का इन्तजाम करे, तो इसमें क्या गुनाह है? यह क्या बात है कि अगर उसे बेचनी हो तो ८ के ८ एकड़ बेचे। यह उसके साथ एक जुल्म है। यहां पर ७ एकड़, ५ एकड़, ३ एकड़ और २ एकड़ जमीन वाले इस तरह के हैं कि एक या दो एकड़ बेच देने से उनको ५,००० या १०,००० रु० मिल सकते हैं। इससे वह बिजिनेस कर सकते हैं। उनके लिये इसकी सहूलियत होनी चाहिये। मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि इस पर विचार होना चाहिये।

अब जैसा श्री राधा रमण ने भी कहा है, शहरों पर सीलिंग होनी चाहिये, मैं उनके इस सुझाव का पूरा समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : सभापति महोदय, जैसा कि शर्मा जी ने कहा इस के अन्दर प्रतिवाद इतने हैं कि यह बिल प्रतिवादों से भरा हुआ है और उसका असर कुछ नहीं पड़ने वाला है। मेरे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने भी ध्यान दिलाया और साथ ही मैं यह देख रहा हूं कि जब से इस पर चर्चा चली है किसी वक्ता ने भी इस बिल का समर्थन नहीं किया। यह ठीक है कि कांग्रेस ने अपने सेशन में सीलिंग का प्रस्ताव पास किया है और उसका समर्थन भी किया गया है लेकिन जिस रूप में यह बिल आया है उसका समर्थन नहीं है। क्या गवर्नमेंट इस पर ध्यान देगी अगर वाकई में प्रजातांत्रिक राज्य के कुछ मानी हैं। अब जैसा कि भाई त्यागी जी कह रहे थे कि खिलाफ बोलेंगे तो लेकिन वोट उसके समर्थन में करेंगे तो वह तो मजबूरी है और फिर विचार अलग चीज है और वोटिंग अलग है और उसमें पार्टी के अनुशासन का ख्याल आता है . . . . .

श्री त्यागी : भाई हम तो जो कहते हैं वही करते हैं। पार्टी से ज्यादा किसान हम को प्यारा है।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : हम भी वही करते हैं और उम्मीद करता हूं कि सब भी ऐसा ही करें। अब अगर गवर्नमेंट डेमोक्रेसी की भावना से प्रेरित होकर काम नहीं करती है और जबर्दस्ती करती है और उचित रुख जो कि उसे अपनाना चाहिए नहीं अपनाती है तो फिर इस देश की गाड़ी ठीक से नहीं चल सकती। ऐसे कंट्रोवरशियल बिल के लिए उचित तो यह था कि हम इस पर अलग बैठ कर सोचते और उसके बाद इसको हाउस में लाते लेकिन गवर्नमेंट अपना बिल लाती है और उस पर हम अपने विचार प्रकट करते हैं लेकिन ह्विप के नाते मजबूर होकर उसके पक्ष में वोट देना पड़ता है और वह पास ही जाता है।

मैं इस बिल का विरोध तीन बातों से करना चाहता हूं। एक तो इस बिल के अन्दर ही दो स्वरूप दिये गये, शहरी जमीन के और देहाती जमीन के। इस बिल के

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

अन्दर जो पहला क्लाज है उस में यह दिया हुआ है कि ऐसे एरियाज जो कि किसी म्युनिसिपैलिटी में शामिल होंगे, उन पर यह कानून लागू नहीं होगा। म्युनिसपल ऐरिया वाला चाहे काश्तकार हो, जमींदार हो या कोई भी हो उन पर यह क्लाज लागू नहीं होगा। मैं नहीं जानता कि शहरी आबादी वालों के साथ आपको इतना प्रेम क्यों है। जैसे कि अभी श्री राधा रमण ने कहा कि जिस तरह से देहात वालों की जमीन की और आय की सीलिंग की जा रही है उसी तरह से यह शहर वालों की आमदनी पर भी कोई सीमा क्यों नहीं लगाई जाती। जितनी भी यह सीमा है आमदनी पर वह सब देहात वालों पर ही लागू की जाती है लेकिन शहर वालों को अछूता छोड़ दिया जाता है। मेरी समझ में यह गांव वालों के साथ सरासर नाइंसाफी है। आखिर यह शहर वालों और गांव वालों के बीच में इस सीमा के सम्बन्ध में भेदभाव क्यों बर्ता जाता है? अब हम शहर के अन्दर जमीन रखते हैं और देहात के अन्दर भी जमीन रखते हैं तो शहर की जमीन पर तो कोई सीलिंग नहीं लगाते हैं लेकिन देहाती इलाके की जमीन पर सीलिंग करते हैं। इसलिए मेरी राय में यह जो पहला क्लाज कहता है कि म्युनिसिपल एरिया में जो जमीनें हैं उन पर यह कानून लागू नहीं होगा, यह बड़ा अनुचित है। कई जगह जमींदारी एबौलीशन हुआ। उत्तर प्रदेश में और अन्यत्र भी जमींदारियां हम ने समाप्त कीं लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि शहरों की जमींदारियां समाप्त नहीं हुई। कानून तो पास हो गया लेकिन वह शहरों पर लागू नहीं हुआ। पता नहीं क्या असर गवर्नमेंट पर शहर वालों का है कि गवर्नमेंट उन पर इस तरह की कोई पाबन्दी नहीं लगाती। अजी लागू करना तो दरकिनार शहर वालों की आमदनी और जमीन पर सीलिंग लगाने के लिए कानून भी पास करने को सरकार तैयार नहीं है।

मैं आपसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अब तक गवर्नमेंट ने तीन, चार चीजों पर ध्यान दिया है। एक तो उस ने जमींदारियां एबालिश कीं, जमींदारियां समाप्त कीं और उनका सरकार ने मुआविजा दिया। ऐयर सर्विसेज को नेशनलाइज किया और फिर हमने बीमा कम्पनियों को लिया और उसके बाद हम ने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया। जब हम ने एयर सर्विसेज को अपने हाथ में लिया तो गवर्नमेंट ने उन प्राइवेट सर्विसेज को सड़े गले पुर्जों के दाम भी बाजार भाव पर दिये हैं। इसी तरह आपने बीमा कम्पनियों को जो अपने हाथ में लिया तो जो उनका दस रुपये का शेयर जिसकी कि मार्केट प्राइस १०० हो गयी उसका भी ५ गुना हम ने उन को दिया। उनके दस रुपये के शेयर का हम ने ५ गुना दिया अर्थात् १० का आपने ५०० दिया। इम्पीरियल बैंक को नेशनलाइज किया वहां भी यही किया गया अर्थात् शेयर मार्केट का पांच गुना दिया। शेयर की वैल्यू जो मार्केट में थी उसका हम ने पांच गुना दिया। लेकिन इसी तरह से मुआविजा हम ने काश्तकारों को जो कि जमीन खरीदते हैं, ज्यादातर जमीनें खरीदी हुई हैं, तो जो हमने बयनामे खरीदे, उन पर इस रेट से मुआविजा नहीं दिया। अभी तक लैंड एक्वीजीशन कानून लागू था। उसका मूल आधार यह है कि जो मार्केट वैल्यू हो जो बाजारी कीमत हो उस का १५ गुना गवर्नमेंट और देती है। अगर किसी की जमीन सरकार उस की मर्जी के बगैर ऐक्वायर करती है तो जो उस का बाजारी भाव होता है उस पर १५ गुना और मुआविजा देती है। ब्रिटिश टाइम्स में जो पुराना लैंड एक्वीजीशन ऐक्ट था उस का खयाल न कर के आप ४० गुना देते हैं

अब मैं एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूं। मान लीजिये कि मैं जमीन का मालिक हूं।

मैंने किसी जमीन को महाजन को लीज पर दे रक्खा है दस रुपया लीज पर दे रक्खा है । उस पर उस महाजन ने मकान बना लिया है तो वह जमीन अगर सरकार लेती है तो मुझे जोकि जमीन वाला हूं उस को तो अगर उस का ३ रुपया लगान है तो कुल १४० रुपये मिलेंगे जबकि १२० रुपये सालाना हम लीज के उस से पा रहे हैं । उस का भी कोई लिहाज नहीं होगा लेकिन महाजन को जो मकान की कीमत होगी वह दी जायगी । जब उस ने मकान बनवाया था तब उस का वह मकान ४००० रुपये का था लेकिन आज उसी मकान की कीमत ४० हजार हो गई है तो उस को ४० हजार मुआविजा मिलेगा । उस को तो ४००० का ४०००० मिलेगा लेकिन हम को केवल १२० रुपये मिलेंगे । यह क्या अन्याय है ? मौडेल बिल अगर आप बनाना चाहते हैं तो वह न्याय से भरपूर होना चाहिये जिसे कि सब स्वीकार कर सकें ।

मैं अब थोड़ा क्लाज २६ की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । प्लानिंग कमिशन ने जो लैंड सीलिंग के बारे में अपनी पहली रिपोर्ट निकाली थी उस में किसी तरह का यह प्रबन्ध नहीं किया था कि जमीन छोड़ी जाय । उन्हों ने यह कहा था कि तीन गुने से भी ज्यादा किसी के पास न हो । एक फैमिली होल्डिंग की डेफनीशन उन्हों ने दी थी वन प्लाऊ यूनिट । अगर एक प्लाऊ से १० बीघे जोत सकते हैं तो ३० बीघे से ज्यादा न हो । दूसरा प्लानिंग कमिशन हुआ । मेरा खयाल है कि मैं ने अपनी पार्टी में भी कहा था और यहां भी कहता हूं कि उस पर शहर वालों का, बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों का और बड़े बड़े अफसरों का भी जिन्हों ने कि जमीनें ऐक्वायर कर ली हैं, उन का असर पड़ा और उन को छूट मिल गई । दफा २६ में बतला दिया गया है कि इस तरह की जमीन एग्जम्प्ट कर सकते हैं । चीफ कमिशनर को यह छूट देने का अधिकार दिया गया है । चीफ कमिश्नर को इस दफा के द्वारा यह अधिकार दिया गया है कि ऐसी जमीनें जहां कि कैटिल ब्रीडिंग, डेयरी या वूल रेजिंग का काम चलता हो, उन को इस से छूट दे सकता है । हम भले ही जमीन पर चाहे कितना गल्ला क्यों न पैदा करते हों उस को तो इस कानून से छूट नहीं मिलेगी लेकिन अगर कोई दस गाय वहां पर रख दे और बकरियां रख दे तो वह कैटिल ब्रीडिंग सेंटर हो जायगा और वह १००, २०० एकड़ का फार्म इस बिना पर एग्जम्प्ट हो जायेगा ।

जमीन के क्षेत्र में जैसाकि मेरे भाई ने कहा आज बिड़ला की उत्तरप्रदेश में ३०००० एकड़ के करीब जमीन शुगर फार्म्स की शकल में है और वह इस से छूट सकती है । लेकिन हमारी यह १०० एकड़ खेती की जमीन एग्जेम्प्ट नहीं हो सकती । आखिर यह कहां का न्याय है ? शहर वाले तो जा कर देहात में बसें और बिजनेस करें लेकिन बेचारे देहात वाले देहात में ही रहने के कारण मारे जाते हैं तो इस तरह की प्रवृत्ति देहात कब तक बर्दाश्त करेगा यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता । आप इस भरोसे में मत रहिये कि वह हमेशा इस तरह के अन्याय को बर्दाश्त करता रहेगा । देहात वाला जब आवाज उठायेगा तो हमारे और आप के नीचे जमीन सरक जायगी । हम भले ही कितनी भी पूंजीपतियों की रक्षा करना चाहें, रक्षा नहीं कर पायेंगे ।

मुझे यह देख कर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि आज कम्युनिस्ट ब्लाक करीब करीब खाली पड़ा हुआ है । शायद इस वजह से इस बिल पर नहीं बोलना चाहते हैं कि पहले इसी भद्दे और गलत रूप में यह बिल पास हो जाय और उस के बाद वे जनता में और गांवों में इस बिल के विरुद्ध प्रचार करें और सरकार के विरुद्ध जनता के असन्तोष को उभारें और इस तरह मौजूदा सरकार को

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

अपदस्थ कर के खुद हुकूमत की कुर्सी सम्हाल लें ।

मेरा ख्याल है कि दफा २६ के मौजूदा शकल में रहते हुए और क्लाज १ जिस में कि म्युनिसिपल ऐरिया में शामिल जमीनों को इस कानून से एग्जम्प्ट किया जायगा, इस का असर जैसे मैं ने पहले कहा खेती की जमीनों पर गांव वालों की जमीनों पर असर पड़ेगा और यह जो भेदभाव शहर और गांव में किया जा रहा है यह अनुचित है । जो ज्यादा जमीन होगी वह गवर्नमेंट में वेस्ट हो जायगी । उस को लेने के बाद क्या करेंगे यह उन के अख्तियार में है । इस बिल में यह कहीं नहीं दिया गया है कि इस जमीन को गरीबों को, भूमिहीनों को दिया जायगा । मुमकिन है कि इस जमीन को पूंजीपतियों को दे दिया जाय जोकि इस को ज्यादा दामों पर बेचें । एक बार पहले भी ऐसा हुआ था कि दिल्ली के डेवेलपमेंट के लिये किसानों से डेढ़ आना और तीन आना गज के हिसाब से जमीन ली गई । मैं ने उस समय पार्लियामेंट में सवाल उठाया था । वही जमीन पूंजीपतियों को दी गई जिन्हों ने उस को ९ रुपये गज में बेचा । पता नहीं कि किसानों का दाम बढ़ाया गया या नहीं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बढ़ाया गया ।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : तो कहीं ऐसा न हो कि इस जमीन को भी जोकि किसानों से चालीस गुना दे कर ली जाय बाजार भाव से बेचा जाय । अगर ऐसा किया गया तो किसान मर जायगा । मिनिस्टर साहब तो चले गये । मैं उन से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे भी अभी इस बिल को पास न करावें । क्योंकि वह इस को माडल बिल बनाना चाहते हैं, इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि वे इस को फिर पार्टी में ले चलें और इस पर फिर विचार करने के बाद इस को यहां लाया जाय । इस की अभी कोई जल्दी नहीं है । इस बारे में नागपुर कांग्रेस ने प्रस्ताव पास किया था कि सन् १९५९ तक इस प्रकार का कानून लागू हो जाना चाहिये । लेकिन सन् १९५९ खत्म हो गया । अभी तक किसी प्रान्त में इस तरह का कानून लागू नहीं किया गया है । बंगलौर के कांग्रेस अधिवेशन में इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया । फिर आप इस को माडल बनाना चाहते हैं । तो उचित है कि इस पर और विचार कर लिया जाय ।

मुझे पता लगा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में भी एक ऐसा बिल तैयार हुआ है, अभी असेम्बली में नहीं आया है । कहा जाता है कि इस के अन्दर कोई एग्जेम्प्शन नहीं है । उस में मिल वालों को या पूंजीपतियों को कोई एग्जेम्प्शन नहीं दिया गया है । पता चला है कि इसलिये दिल्ली सरकार की ओर से उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार पर जोर डाला जा रहा है कि वह मिल वालों के बड़े बड़े फार्मों को और बगीचों को एग्जेम्प्ट करें । मैं नहीं कह सकता कि यह बात कहां तक सही है । लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि अगर आप इस को माडल बनाना चाहते हैं तो इस पर विचार फिर करें ।

Mr. Chairman: I have rung the bell not once or twice, but four times. Now, the hon. Member must conclude. Shri Jaganatha Rao.

14 hrs.

Shri Jaganatha Rao (Koraput): Mr. Chairman, I wish to confine my remarks to three main points. These were raised mainly by you when you spoke the other day.

Firstly, you raised the question of the arbitrary powers of the competent authority. I find that the powers vested in the competent authority are

not wider than those of a civil court. If you read clause 21, it says that the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply. The right of appeal is provided for in clause 19, and the right of revision also is provided for in clause 20. So I do not see any reason why you should say that the competent authority becomes an arbitrary authority. On the other hand, if the jurisdiction is given to a civil court, matters will be delayed. Here we can have it disposed of quicker.

Secondly, you raised the objection that the invalidating of transfer is unconstitutional. As I read the Bill, it does not say that transfers are invalidated. It only says that the transfers will be disregarded or ignored. Transfers of land after the 10th February, 1959 would be disregarded or ignored. It is perfectly within the competence and jurisdiction of Parliament or the legislature to impose a moratorium on transfers.

I would like to refer to a recent decision of the Madras High Court—a judgment which was delivered day before yesterday and published in the *Statesman* of today. It upheld the sale of land and said that if the position was otherwise, the State would have prohibited the sale of land. The question arose there in a different way. The guardian of a minor disposed of the land, because a ceiling is going to be imposed by the State. The transfer was held invalid by the District Judge. On appeal, the High Court said that it is certainly open to a person to sell away land because a ceiling is going to be imposed. If this were not so, the State would have altogether banned all sale of land.

Here this Bill does not say that transfers are invalid or void. If it had said, so, different consequences would follow. Here transfer after a certain date is disregarded or ignored. So I do not think there can be any legal objection to that.

The third point is regarding compensation. Many hon. Members have questioned the adequacy and reasonableness of the compensation provided for in the Bill. But if you look at the provisions of the Bill, an Asami or sub-tenant is entitled to take the extra land and he has to pay compensation. That aspect has to be taken into account.

Secondly, we cannot bring in any comparison with prices prevailing in the Delhi Municipal area. That is, we cannot compare the prices in the urban area with those prevailing in the rural area. The two prices will naturally vary.

So when we consider the question of imposition of ceiling and payment of compensation, we have to look at the question in a different way. Then again, this is a model Bill in the only sense that a standard of 30 acres is being fixed as the ceiling. To that extent above, it will be a standard Bill and not for other matters.

But regarding compensation, the quantum varies from State to State. Therefore, if in Delhi a particular rate of compensation is prescribed, it does not mean that other States should also follow the same rate.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Why should not the acreage vary from State to State?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: 30 standard acres are considered to be quite sufficient for a family of five.

Dr. M. S. Aney: That depends on the nature of the land.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: True. But in the case of families having more than five members, there is a ceiling of 60 acres. The limit may be arbitrary in some cases. We cannot help it.

Another objection raised was that urban incomes and urban areas are excluded. That is true. There should also be a ceiling on urban income. But the fact that we do not have it now should not mean that we should

[Shri Jaganatha Rao]

not go ahead with land legislation which is long overdue. It has been the declared policy of Government, the Planning Commission and the Congress that we should proceed with land reforms. Therefore, I quite agree that we should proceed with the Bill as it has emerged from the Joint Committee.

श्री ब० प्र० सिंह (मुंगेर) मैं ने भी इसके लिए अमेंडमेंट दिया था। मुझे भी बोलने का मौका दिया जाए।

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh): I would like to have five minutes.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member is aware that the Deputy Speaker had said that the hon. Minister would be called to reply at 2 p.m. Now there is no time for any other hon. Member to speak.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): This point was raised the other day also. The Deputy-Speaker said that these three connected Bills might be discussed, if necessary, by extending the time.

Mr. Chairman: As a matter of fact, the time allotted for this Bill was only 3 hours. That limit was exceeded long ago. But in consideration of the fact that many hon. Members were anxious to speak, the Deputy-Speaker relaxed the limit and said that the three Bills taken together might be discussed for 9 hours. He was only anxious to see that Members had their say. Now, I am very sorry that I cannot give opportunity to other hon. Members.

Shri Achar: The point is that this is considered to be a model Bill.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may or may not take it as a model Bill. The Bill does not say that it is a model Bill.

Shri Kalika Singh: May I propose an extension of time?

Mr. Chairman: There are many clauses to the Bill. Hon. Members will get an opportunity at that stage.

Shri Datar: I have listened very carefully to the fairly long debate on this Bill for two days and again today. As you are aware, there have been divergent opinions expressed on the merits of the Bill. And may I say with all deference that you have been one of the strongest and severest critics of this Bill? There are other hon. Members who have supported the provisions or the principles of the Bill, while reserving to themselves the right to criticise certain details. I have heard all these arguments with great respect and I should like to reply to the points, especially the important points, made by hon. Members, in the first place, to clarify doubts and in the second, to remove certain misapprehensions.

My hon. friend, Shri Tyagi, said that the Bill should be sent down to the various States for their consideration. I should like to answer this point first. Now, ever since popular governments assumed office at the Centre and in the States, the question of land reform in general and that of necessary land legislation in particular, has been before the country. May I also point out in this connection that as soon as the popular Ministries took over, they brought forward a number of Bills, and there has been, as the House will agree, considerable improvement especially upon the feudal conditions obtaining in various States?

Now, coming to the particular question of the ceiling and compensation, may I point out to my revered friend that this question was considered in all its details not only by the State Governments and Planning Commission but also by the National Development Council. In 1957, we had a meeting of the National Development Council which consists among others of the hon. Chief Ministers of various States. In 1957, it was accepted by the

Council that the question of land reforms, to the extent that it had not been implemented, and in particular, the question of ceiling, ought to be solved as early as possible, in an informal manner. It was pointed out that such a reform, namely, fixation of the ceiling on land ought to be finished before 1959 was out. That was the reason why we had to bring this Bill forward.

May I also point out that the question has not been approached hastily? It has been considered in all its details. When this Bill and the other two Bills were before this hon. House, before the matter was referred to Joint Committees, portions of the Planning Commission's scheme for the whole of India where this question was discussed and certain general recommendations had been made, were available to us.

Thereafter we had also a committee of the Panel on Land Reforms under the Chairmanship of hon. Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda which consisted of a number of hon. Members of Parliament amongst others. It came to certain conclusions which now form part of the present Bill. I, therefore, submit that this question has not been approached in a hurry. All the different aspects of the question have been considered. Naturally, when there is such an important question as land reforms, we have to proceed in certain respects rather slowly. This is in answer to my professor friend, Shri Sharma, who contended that the restrictions and exemptions almost outran the original provisions of the Bill. The object is that we have to hold the scales even to the extent possible consistent with the doctrine of social justice.

The second question that I should like to advert to is that we should not take landed property and other types of property on the same level. They are different types of property; and, let us not bring in the question of ceilings on other things. Lands are also an avenue for investment. In other cases, Government have taken a number of steps which are of a fairly socialistic nature.

Take the question of urban property. There are a number of taxes. You hove got income-tax and a number of other taxes to which the holders of such property are liable. That also should be taken into account. I would submit that no point should be raised on the ground tha. Government are trying to discriminate between the rural population and the urban population.

Incidentally, some hon. Members suggested that some ceiling should be fixed so far as the property within municipal or other areas was concerned. Is that a practical proposition? Are Government agriculturists? Government are holding certain lands for the benefit of the people—and such areas are few—and when there are certain tracts of agricultural land naturally, one has to note that if urbanisation has to go on, so far as that particular area is concerned, then, naturally, the rules regarding the ceilings on agricultural land cannot be applied in respect of agricultural property. Therefore, let us not make any distinction on that ground also.

14.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

So far as the present Bill is concerned, let us not try to say that this has been brought in for the purpose of striking a blow at the villagers. In fact, this Bill has been brought forward in the interests of the villagers. What is the interest of the villagers? That has to be taken into account. So far as the villagers are concerned, they are, a large number of them, landless labourers. Therefore, it is for their sake that the land has to be taken. There are landless labourers here and there in the rural areas. So far as they are concerned, this question of ceiling has to be placed for the purpose of having, to the extent that it is possible, excess land, not for

[Shri Datar]

government purposes at all but, generally, for the purpose of giving these lands to the landless agricultural people. That is one of the priorities that has been fixed.

I may also point out that agricultural lands should not be considered as merely a source of investment or profit. There is a distinction. Suppose I own a house or certain shares in a bank or something else, then, between myself and the income that I am likely to get, there is no other person at all. I invest the money and get the return. In that case other rules will apply. But, so far as landed property is concerned, you and I have to understand very clearly—even where there is a landlord who has leased the lands to others—that the interests of the actual cultivator of the land has to be fully protected and safeguarded. And, it is only for that purpose that, wherever it is possible, we are trying to get the excess land not for the purpose of using it for urban interests but only for the purpose of making such extra land available to the agricultural population. So, if this particular approach or objective is borne in mind, then much of the misapprehension is likely to disappear.

Then, the question arises whether this Bill is a model Bill. So far as this Bill is concerned, I may point out to my hon. friend Shri Tyagi that land is a State subject and it is for the State Legislatures to have legislation. In fact, in some of the States ceilings have already been effected. Therefore, we say only in a general way, that this Bill is a model one, in the sense that this Bill has been sponsored only so far as the territories of Delhi under the direct administration of the Central Government is concerned.

As my hon. friend, Shri Jaganatha Rao pointed out, it is open to the State Governments and to the State Legislatures to follow generally this priniciple. So far as the State Chief Ministers are concerned, they have agreed to follow the general principle, because, after all, we are anxious to evolve, consistently with variety, a general scheme by which the interests of the agriculturists and the interests of the landless people would be safeguarded as far as possible.

The next question is one of compensation. The question of compensation is, naturally, one which is bound to raise controversy. And, my hon. friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava was one of our strongest critics so far as this Bill is concerned, in this respect. The question was considered by the working group and they came to certain conclusions which we are following. We also anticipated or forestalled the objection that there was going to be discrimination. There could be no question of discrimination at all. Here in this report of the Committee of the Panel on Land Reforms, on page 45, it has been stated:

"The second ground is social. The question is asked why the land sector alone should be selected for such discriminatory treatment. It is argued that land is property and the imposition of a ceiling takes the character of a capital levy on land and there is no proposal to extend it to other sectors. Either it should not be done at all or it should be accompanied by similar action in other sectors."

I have already replied partly to this particular objection. This is what the report says:

"Thus the imposition of a ceiling on land is in the national interest and, therefore, this steps has to be followed. But we realised that this involves a drastic curtailment of the property rights of a considerable number of landholders and considering the attachment in our present

society to income-producing property the feeling of injury on the part of the landed class as well as their demand that a similar limitation should obtain in other spheres can be easily understood. We do not, however, agree with the view that the imposition of a ceiling would be justified only if a similar limitation in incomes in other occupations were made simultaneously. Monopoly in land and the ownership of large areas by a small minority" and this may be noted, "of the agricultural classes is an obstacle to economic development".

"This does not apply with equal force to industrial development where large-scale organisation may lead to both greater economy and efficiency."

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): What is that report?

Shri Datar: This is the report of the committee of the panel on land reforms.

Shri Tyagi: Were they all urban people or was there any agriculturist in that panel?

Shri Datar: There were a number of hon. Members, I believe, of Parliament also and officials and representatives of the State Governments.

An Hon. Member: Were there any agriculturists? That is the point.

Shri Datar: Sir, my time is short.. (*Interruptions.*) Land ceiling is fixed for the purpose of releasing some quantities of land. It is immaterial if the quantity is small in Delhi but the principle is to be followed and to that extent we say that this Bill is likely to be considered by the State Government as a model Bill because it is being passed by this sovereign legislature of the land. If this question is approached in this way, in a number of difficulties would have been averted.

I have noted the strong feeling expressed by a number of hon. Members about the compensation that is being given which is forty times the land revenue. Most of the hon. Members who raised this question were not aware of the fact that Government are not taking land or acquiring land for their own purposes. The excess of land taken from persons who have more than the ceiling fixed has to go back to the landless people and other people and they will have to pay the compensation. In our desire to give more money to the owners of such lands, if we raise the expenditure on compensation, these people who are 99 per cent agriculturists, if not 100 per cent, will have to bear the burden of compensation. That fact should not be forgotten....

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): It is robbing Peter to pay Paul.

Shri Datar: There is no question of Peter and Paul. The decision was taken by the National Development Council and the ceilings have been fixed.... (*Interruptions.*) Let not my hon. friend at this stage try to question the propriety of what all the State Chief Ministers and others have decided in 1957. The question is before the country and the principles of compensation have to be decided by Parliament. Government is only an intermediary agency. All this excess land has to go to those people and they have to bear the burden. There is no question of Peter or Paul; both are agriculturists and are in the village and land is not going to be taken for urban purposes. Let us not, in our vehemence, create a new discrimination between the urban and the rural population or between the owners of land and others. The object is to take this land only for the purpose of giving it to others. You cannot expect the Government to bear the financial responsibility for taking this land and giving it to others. That was one of

[Shri Datar]

the decisions taken by the National Development Council that all this is to be done without involving the Government in any financial commitments because Government have a number of welfare schemes to be carried through. We have tried to follow that principle to the fullest extent. I would incidentally mention that the then Delhi Legislature was the first to come into the field and it had an Act passed as early as 1954 and there they gave only twenty per cent. of the land revenue as compensation. Here, we have increased it. It is true that a number of hon. Members have expressed themselves very strongly against what they call the inadequacy of compensation but I may point out that it is our desire to see to it that everything is done in as equitable a manner as possible.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Is this an equitable manner to pay more to princes and moneyed men?.. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Tyagi: He shall be guided by the vote of the House.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Datar: I strongly repudiate the suggestion that this has been done against the interests of the rural population. It is true that this would benefit the agriculturists and there are only a few landlords affected; the number is immaterial whether it is 30 or 55. The principle is this that land is being taken not for using it for other purposes but only for the purpose of giving it either to the landless labourers or using it in their interests. If this aspect is fully appreciated, much of the opposition would disappear.... (*Interruptions*).

Certain objection was taken that the Chief Commissioner has been given the largest powers. He is the head of the Delhi Administration and responsible to the Government of India and so the highest officer has been invested with certain powers. The hon. Members did not read clause 26 properly. You cannot have exemption in respect of certain things which you have done after a certain date. If on the date of this Bill, there are certain things done which are in the interest of the nation, for the purpose of producing more in agriculture, etc., there is a proviso. If the land is being used as a specialised farm, it will be exempted. You cannot have a new farm now. If it is being used for cattle breeding, dairy or wool raising, the provision is there. Some hon. friends raised the question of horse breeding. I am afraid that it has nothing to do here because the hon. Member has not properly looked into this. The first provision is in the larger interests of the nation, in the interest of the agriculturists themselves when they are carrying on certain large works, organised works on their land. That will apply if they had been doing so even before this Bill was there. Then it will be taken into account. It does not mean that exemption is going to be given to all the people to have specialised farms or to have subterfuges by which they can claim exemption. I may also point out that there has been a provision for the withdrawal of exemption. In these circumstances, there is no force in contending that all this is being done to help what they call capitalists in agriculture; that is entirely wrong. My hon. friend has pointed out that a particular date has been mentioned. We did not create a moratorium in the largest sense. We say that when it was first announced by the hon. Home Minister that a Bill for laying down ceilings on acquisitions would be brought forward, that constitutes a material date because people are likely to take advantage of the period between the announcement and the bringing forward of this Bill. We may have a number of transactions for bypassing if not defeating, the provisions of this Bill and that is the reason why we have taken it back by only one year and not more. There also we have followed the usual principles of what are known as equities associated with *bona fide* transfers for

value. The hon. House is aware that certain equitable principles have been evolved and those principles have been followed. We have not invalidated these transfers at all. What we have stated is that for the purpose of getting the excess land these transactions or such transactions will be disregarded where it becomes necessary. Otherwise, Sir, if there is a transfer for value, a *bona fide* transfer, then, naturally, we have followed the principle of, what is known as, equitable contribution by the owner, by the transferer himself as also the transferee.

Then, there is no particular point so far as "family" is concerned. It is entirely wrong for the hon. Members to have suggested that we have made a departure from the Hindu law. What has been done is this. In this country, a family is an operative agricultural unit and normally it consists of five persons. Therefore, the rights under the Hindu law are not affected at all. If the sons or brothers are entitled to a share, either they can form their own units or they can join or merge with this unit. In those cases, you will find that there will be two or more units. Therefore, nothing has been done to take away what is due to a Hindu family.

This has to be understood, that normally the man, his wife and certain other persons constitute what can be called a normal operative agricultural unit, and it is for that purpose that this figure has been fixed. It does not take away the rights under the Hindu law or any other right, nor does it take away the right of forming an independent unit.

Shri Tyagi: Why has discrimination been made between a minor son and a major son?

Shri Datar: That is because he is a dependant on the man concerned, and the moment he becomes independent, he can have his own unit.

Sir, I have tried, as humbly as possible, to deal with the points raised and also give the necessary clarifications. I have also tried to clear the misapprehensions to the extent it is necessary. This is, as I have said, one of the important Bills, and Government have purposely brought it forward with a view that we should have the advantage of the opinion of the highest legislative body in the land. I am quite confident that it will benefit the poor agricultural people to the small extent that it can so far as Delhi territory is concerned. But I am also confident that similar and proper Bills will be brought forward and passed by the State legislatures as early as possible, because the object underlying this land reform is highly important and, may I add, in the interests of the agriculturists themselves.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: With your permission, Sir, may I put one question? What is the average amount of land revenue per acre in Delhi? If you could kindly tell us that we may know what will be the compensation.

Shri Datar: The compensation is 40 times the land revenue. There may be, I believe, some cases where it will be less than a rupee so far as an acre is concerned, but the highest, if I mistake not, is Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per acre—I am pointing out in a general way. It is true that we have considered the question of compensation in terms of land revenue, but the House is also aware that under the new law the rent that a tenant will have to pay is also calculated or assessed in terms of the multiples of land revenue, and that is a matter which has to be considered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the Bill to provide for the imposition of a ceiling on land holdings in the Union territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will continue the discussion next time. We shall now take up the next item of business.

14.35 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-EIGHTH REPORT

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th March, 1960."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th March, 1960."

The motion was adopted.

14.36 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: EVALUATION OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH PROGRAMME—*contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the Resolution moved by Shri Inder J. Malhotra on the 26th February, 1960 regarding Evaluation of Agricultural Research Programme.

Out of two hours allotted for the discussion of the Resolution, one minute has been taken up.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra may continue his speech.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, last time, when I moved the resolution, I was trying to make out the points about the importance of agriculture in our economy. As far as this fact is concerned, it is recognised by all of us in the country. I would not like to say anything more about it.

At the very beginning, I want to submit that my purpose and object in moving this resolution is a very constructive one. My aim is this. For the last so many years, we have been conducting so many agricultural research schemes and programmes. Work is also being done in our various agricultural research institutes. What have we achieved so far? How far have the cultivators been benefited by all these research projects conducted in the various research institutes? If, Sir, by the adoption of this resolution, we have a committee which would represent the two view points, namely, the common one and the technical one, to evaluate all these agricultural research programmes, I feel that the Government and the various agricultural research institutes would benefit a lot.

Keeping in view that we have spent crores of rupees during the last so many years, what has been the result? For what purpose did we spend? We did all that to increase our yield per acre. But if we analyse the wheat yield, Sir, we find that whereas in 1949-50, the wheat yield per acre was 584 pounds in 1957-58, it was 578 pounds per acre. That means in a period of ten years actually the per acre yield of wheat has come down. Certainly, this raises a sort of anxiety and worry in our mind. After all, what is happening with our research programme and what is going on in the various agricultural research institutes in the country? Likewise, if we take the example of rice, in 1949-50, the yield per acre was 688 pounds and in 1957-58, it was 704 pounds per acre. There was only a very insignificant increase of 16 pounds per acre. At a time when we are faced with food deficit....

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Does not the hon. Member know that 1957-58 was an abnormal year when there was drought all round?

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: That is right, but there is the agricultural research, there are so many other factors which contribute towards increasing the yield. Drought is not the only

factor which can affect the yield per acre in a particular year. What I am trying to make out is this, that in spite of all these abnormalities, definitely, through our agricultural research programmes more good can come out to increase the yield per acre.

Now, I would like to mention here the various observations made by various commissions and committees in the last so many years. If we go back to the year 1928, as early as that, Sir, the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India said:

"It is essential to the advancement of agricultural research in India that PUSA (IARI) should be brought into closer touch with the provincial departments of agriculture and that the latter should be brought into closer touch with each other."

I have been connected with the IARI as a student. I have worked in the agricultural departments in the States. I have worked in the agricultural departments in the Centre. I know that as far as the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture are concerned, nothing has been done and no significance has been attached to it. There is no significant co-ordination between the nucleus of the agricultural research centre in our country and the various State or provincial departments of agriculture.

Then I come to the report of Dr. Stewart in 1946. Dr. Stewart observed:

"A high level committee should examine the whole question of the organisation of research in India, and, in particular, the changes that should be brought about in the existing Commodity Committees and Central Research Institutes and research in universities so that they can answer the increased demands for research that will be made upon them."

Then I come to the report of the Joint Indo-American Team on Agricultural Research and Education. This team made so many recommendations, but I would just mention one of them:

"The IARI and IVRI, while conducting a substantial amount of very fine research work, are not in a position to function effectively as either leaders in agricultural, veterinary and animal husbandry research in India, or in a co-ordinating capacity for co-operative State-Centre programmes of a regional or national nature. The IARI has no recognised position of leadership or responsibility in relation to the other Central Agricultural Institutes, which are restricted in their scope of research to particular commodity problems. These Central Institutes are individually responsible to different sections or administrative heads in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Thus, not even the research supported directly by the Ministry is subject to adequate internal co-ordination."

Then I turn to another report—the Report of the Agricultural Administration Committee, 1958. This Committee has observed as follows:

"The total research programme under way is inadequate to meet the needs and demands for improved agricultural materials and practices on Indian farms. There is, therefore, a clear necessity for establishing major Research Stations for serving the needs of each agro-climatic region."

It has made another observation as follows:

"Most of the workers engaged in education or research are burdened with administrative and routine accounting duties to the detriment of their normal research or teaching functions. There should be, therefore, properly trained administrative and accounts staff at least in the agricultural institutions handling an annual expenditure of a few lakhs of rupees."

I come to another report by the Agricultural Production Team which was sponsored by the Ford Founda-

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tion. This report was submitted in April, 1959. This team also observed as follows regarding agricultural research:

"To assure that research is making its proper contribution to food production, an inventory of agricultural research should be made to determine what information may be lacking, what research gaps need to be filled and what new projects should be undertaken."

After all these observations and remarks of the various commissions and committees regarding agricultural research programmes in our country, I need make only one submission, and it is this: that there is a definite need for reviewing this whole question of agricultural research programme in our country.

In my opinion, agricultural research is a two-way project. The basic thing starts from the farmer. The farmer has a problem. He gets into touch with the agricultural research worker. The agricultural research worker takes that problem to the agricultural research laboratory, and the laboratory works out and finds out some control measures or results or some other thing which are required to overcome that problem. Then those recommendations go back to the farmer who applies them on his farm and thus this cycle of two ways is completed. There has got to be a very close contact and very close coordination between the farmer and the agricultural research worker. If there is no close contact between the farmer and the agricultural research worker, the very basic defect lies there. This is a very fundamental thing. Unless there is a very close contact of that person who is going to have or is having problems with the person who is going to solve his problems, how can there be a proper result coming out of all this?

There are the two aspects of agricultural Research programme. First is the technical one and the second is the administrative. In the technical, the first thing is to see how research projects are decided upon and conducted; who is to decide that certain research projects should be undertaken. Definitely, in this very basic thing, the farmer's voice has got to be there. Then the other point is who watched and supervises the projects? Who are the people who work on these projects and conduct research to solve these problems? How is the morale and condition of these research workers who are working on these research projects? These questions, as far as I have studied, are not answered by the present agricultural research programmes in our country. We have recently seen one instance to show what are the conditions of our agricultural research workers in our country. Recently, before this House there was a discussion on a scientific worker as to how and why he committed suicide. That was an indication to our nation about the conditions under which our agricultural research workers are made to work. When such a conditions are prevailing in the nerve and nucleus of agricultural research in our country, how can we expect that some good results are going to be achieved?

In our country we have various organisations which supervise, govern, direct and conduct agricultural research. One is the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Then there are various central research institutions. If I mistake not, there are nearly 18 to 19—or it may be 20—central research institutions. Then agricultural research is also conducted on various university farms and State college farms. Then there are the State departments of agriculture which undertake certain agricultural research programmes. Then there are the various commodity committees which also have their own research projects. There are other similar organisations also. In all, we have about

seven or eight different kinds and types of organisations in our country which are connected directly or indirectly with agricultural research programmes.

The very basic thing is, there is no co-ordinating body for all these organisations. When so many organisations are involved in agricultural research programmes and if we do not have a co-ordinating body, then the result would be that firstly there would be duplication of work which would mean loss of time, loss of money and loss of manual energy. Secondly, the research information would remain localised. In other words, the information collected after spending a few years on certain research projects on certain farms in certain parts of the country would remain in the shelf. Since there is no co-ordination between one organisation and the other organisation, both would keep their research information in their shelves very nicely locked up. If that research information remains very nicely locked up in the shelves of the various research organisations, what is the use of having so many research organisations in our country?

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been working since the last 30 years. But I must say that its action has been only paper action: bringing out annual reports, sanctioning schemes, and mostly concentrating on paper work. In fact, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has got to and could play a very important role in the co-ordination of work of the various research organisations in the country. I am sorry to say that this desired role has not been played by this Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

I now come to the Indian Agricultural Research Institute. We know and the Government also claims this Institute to be the centre of agricultural research in India. This institute has been working on various research projects for the last 50 years. If the research projects have been conducted conscientiously and on right lines for the last 50 years, definitely the condition of our agriculture in our own country would not be what it is today. The condition would have been certainly better. But since the institute has not been working on the right lines and the research projects have not been conducted on right lines, the result we are seeing today is there is no significant improvement in the agricultural development in any aspect of agriculture in any part of our country.

Whatever work has been done by this institute which it can claim to be a sifinificant one, was all done before 1947, when there were some English people working there on the various research projects. After 1947, as far as I know, I do not think this institute has contributed any significant thing to the agricultural development in our country. For example, I would just quote a very simple thing. There is a very common disease of sugarcane which is known as red-rot. This disease is very detrimental to the sugarcane crop. So many years back the I.A.R.I. recommended as a control measure that the diseased plants should be uprooted. This is a very simple measure which anybody can visualise, *viz.*, if one cannot control a disease in a certain plant, the easiest way is to uproot that plant and throw it away. This is an important disease which affects the sugarcane crop every year in our country. After this recommendation nothing has come out from the I.A.R.I. for controlling this disease.

Wheat is an important crop of our country and loose smut is another disease which attacks this crop every year in all parts of the country. Hot water treatment was recommended about 10 or 15 years ago. 10 years have elapsed and this is an important disease which affects an important crop of our country. I fail to understand what further recommendation to control this important disease has been contributed by the most important research institute in this country. Nothing has been done.

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When the condition is like this and the institute is working like this, definitely the question arises that it is high time that we should have a thorough enquiry into this programme, more especially a thorough enquiry into the affairs of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute and then reorganise our whole programme on better lines. I.A.R.I. has expanded haphazardly after 1947. The question of research has gone into the background. The condition is like this that quite a few have been heads of department getting extensions for so many years one head of department getting his scheme sanctioned by the support of some other head of department. And this is going on for long. The result is that our qualified young men, who get employed there, who have got the initiative and incentive for research work are being discouraged. Unless the conditions are improved and the research workers are given proper encouragement, and the basic required emoluments, the research incentive would die in them and nothing would come out of these research institutes.

In the end, I would only like to submit that this institute has undergone another transformation during last year. This institute has been raised to the level of an agricultural university. There is a very funny situation now. As far as the teaching side of that institute is concerned, that is going to be organised on the lines of American universities and colleges. But as far as the research side is concerned, that is going to remain in a very confused state. In any university or college, especially in a research university, there has got to be complete co-ordination between the teaching staff and the research staff. In fact, the same person who is working on certain research projects is the more qualified person to teach the students about that particular project. I would submit that before any final shape is given to the organisation of this agricultural university, *viz.*, the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, there should be complete co-ordination between the research side and the teaching side.

About the administrative side of the agricultural research programme, I only want to say that during the last so many years, there have been only officialdom, more work on files, more voluminous monthly and annual reports. I would like to know from the hon. Minister about this. If we compare the number of monthly and annual reports turned out every year by the various research organisations, that would be at least five or six times more than the scientific and research papers coming out of all the research organisations. The function of the research institutes and organisations fundamentally is to bring out something of scientific value, not only monthly and annual reports of secretarial value.

With all these submissions, I hope that this House would consider this resolution favourably and I also appeal to the hon. Minister, as I said in the very beginning, that my approach is a constructive one and I hope he would very kindly accept it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

> "This House calls upon the Government to appoint a Committee consisting of Members of Parliament, wellknown agriculturists of the country and agricultural experts to evaluate the Agricultural Research Programme in the country and to suggest ways and means for better co-ordination and improvement."

श्री पद्म देव (चम्बा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कृषि विभाग के प्रयत्नों की भी उपेक्षा नहीं की जा सकती । । मुझे कई अनुसन्धानशालाओं की ओर कई ऐसे क्षेत्रों को, जहां उन अनुसंधानों को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, देखने का मौका मिला

है । उस से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि कृषि विभाग काफी प्रयत्न कर रहा है इस बात का कि अपने देश में कौन से फल अधिक मात्रा में उपज सकते हैं, किस वायु-मंडल में उपज सकते हैं और कौन कौन से अनाज किस वायु-मंडल में आसानी के साथ अधिक मात्रा में उपज सकते हैं । मुझे इस किस्म के क्षेत्रों को देखने का मौका मिला और जब उन क्षेत्रों की अनुसंधानशालाओं को देखता हूं, तो दिल में काफ़ी आशा बंधती है । और ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि हम काफी तेजी के साथ आगे जा रहे हैं, और जब आंकड़े पढ़ते हैं हर साल अनाज की उपज के तो उस में भी कुछ वृद्धि नजर आती है । इस के साथ ही यह भी हमारी जनता का बड़ा प्रशंसनीय उत्साह है कि जितना सरकार अधिक अनाज बचाने का प्रयत्न करती है उतना ही अधिक वह पैदा करने का प्रयत्न करते हैं, ताकि अनाज आसानी से खाया जा सके ।

15 hrs.

आज इस में कोई शक नहीं कि इन सारे प्रयत्नों के बावजूद भी अनाज हमारा देश खरीदता है, और परमात्मा न करे, अगर आज कोई ऐसी घटना हो जाय जिस से अनाज बाहर से न आ सके, या कोई युद्ध ही हो जाय, तो दुश्मन को हमें मारने के लिये अधिक प्रयत्न नहीं कराना होगा । अगर अनाज का आना ही बन्द हो जाय तो ज्यादातर लोग उस से मर सकते हैं । इस लिये आज जब कि हमारा बहुत बड़ा देश है, महान् देश है, राष्ट्रों के अन्दर आज हमारी मान्यता और गण्यता है, तो इस पर विचार करना होगा कि हम अपने देश के अन्दर अनाज के सम्बन्ध में स्वावलम्बी कैसे बनें । यह बहुत बड़ा अभिशाप है और एक कलंक है कि हमारा इतना बड़ा देश रोटी के लिये दूसरों पर निर्भर करे, जबकि हमारा देश एक कृषि प्रधान देश है और यहां पर ८० प्रतिशत जनता कृषि के ऊपर अपना निर्वाह करती है । जैसा अभी प्रस्तावक महोदय ने कहा, जहां तक आज हमारी सरकार के, हमारे मंत्रिमण्डल के या हमारे नेताओं के विचार शास्त्र का ताल्लुक है, उस में तो आज त्रुटि है ही नहीं, जहां तक विचारों का सम्बन्ध है वह बाल की खाल उधेड़ता ही चला जा रहा है, आज से नहीं, इस देश की परम्परा रही है इस किस्म की । लेकिन जहां तक काम शास्त्र का ताल्लुक है, उसे कार्य के अन्दर कैसे लाना है . . .

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : काम शास्त्र ?

श्री पद्म देव : कार्य शास्त्र, कार्य किस तरह करना है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : काम उन्हों ने उर्दू से लिया और शास्त्र हिन्दी से ।

श्री पद्म देव : मैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय का आभारी हूं । पता नहीं क्यों हमारे इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य इस का अर्थ काम से ही क्यों लेते हैं । दूसरे अर्थ भी तो लेने चाहियें । उन के दिमाग में काम की बात ही क्यों उठा करती है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता । तो मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जहां तक विचारों का कार्यान्वित करने का प्रश्न है, वह हमें आज बहुत कम नजर आता है । इस लिये आज जितने प्रयत्न हमारी सरकार की तरफ से इस देश में हो रहे हैं, हमें जानना चाहिये कि वे सफलीभूत नहीं हो रहे हैं । मैं भी महसूस करता हूं कि काफी बड़ी रिपोर्टें, काफी बड़े विचार देश में प्रचारित और प्रसारित हो रहे हैं, लेकिन जो कहा जाता है कि इतना काम हो गया, तो ऐसी बात नजर नहीं आती । इसलिये मैं इस गवर्नमेंट और इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं कि एक तो यह कि हमारी जो योजनायें दिल्ली में चलती हैं वह सारे देश के लिये एक जैसी

[श्री पद्म देव]

चलती हैं। हिमाचल में आप जाइये, कश्मीर में चले जाइये, आसाम में चले जाइये, दक्षिण में कितनी चीजें होती हैं, आज एक ही प्रकार की योजना पर विचार किया जाता है। इस में कई दफा बड़ा घाटा उटाना पड़ता है। जैसेकि कश्मीर या हिमालय है, उस में अनाज पैदा नहीं होता, फल हो सकते हैं, लकड़ी काफी हो सकती है रिसर्च इस किस्म की होनी चाहिये जोकि अलग अलग जगहों पर अलग अलग चीजों के बारे में हो। जैसे दक्षिण है वहां नारियल ज्यादा पाया जाता है, या चावल है, काफी है, रागी है, इस किस्म की रिसर्च वहां होनी चाहिये जोकि इन को लाभ पहुंचा सके। इसी तरह से कई जगह अनाज नहीं हो सकता, मछलियां हो सकती हैं, या इस किस्म की और चीजें हो सकती हैं जिन से हम देश के लिये किसी तरह से खाद्य काफी मात्रा में बचा सकते हैं, उन के लिये भी इस किस्म की रिसर्च होनी बहुत जरूरी है। हम यहां पर बैठ कर गेहूं के बारे में रिसर्च करते हैं, जो गेहूं यहां पैदा हो सकता है, वह हिमाचल में पैदा नहीं हो सकता। हमारे देश की भिन्न भिन्न स्थिति के लिये भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार की चीजों का अनुसरण होने की जरूरत है।

मुझे खुशी है कि हिमाचल में जो हमारा कृषि विभाग चल रहा है उस ने फल की तरफ कुछ अनुसन्धान किये हैं। हर साल २ या ३ लाख नये पौदे फलों के लगाये जाते हैं। दस वर्षों के अन्दर देश देखेगा कि कितना फल हिमाचल प्रदेश पैदा करता है और देश को देता है। इसी तरह से जहां चावल पैदा होता है वहां चावल की ज्यादा रिसर्च की जाय। सारे देश में भिन्न भिन्न वातावरण में भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार के जो खाद्य पदार्थ पैदा हो सकते हैं वहां के लिये उसी तरह की रिसर्च होने और अनुसन्धान होने की जरूरत है। मैं इस बात के हक में नहीं हूं कि जो सात या आठ योजनायें इस वक्त चली हुई हैं वह एक ही बना दी जायें क्योंकि जैसा मैं ने निवेदन किया हिमाचल के लिये अलग, कश्मीर के लिये अलग दूसरी जगहों के लिये अलग, जैसी जहां की स्थिति हो, उस के मुताबिक वहां अनुसन्धान किया जाय, तो देश के अन्दर भिन्न भिन्न स्थानों में भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार के खाद्य पदार्थ अच्छी प्रकार से उत्पन्न हो सकते हैं। यहां पर इस बारे में भी यह बात कही जा सकती है कि विचार तो किया ही जाता है। लेकिन प्रश्न यह पैदा होता है कि किया तो जा रहा है, कागजों के अन्दर सारी बात आती है, लेकिन मेरे ख्याल में जो माननीय सदस्य का प्रस्ताव था वह यह था कि जहां तक सरकारी कागजों का सवाल है, यहां से, सेन्टर से, कोई योजना स्टेटों में जाती है तो उस को हुक्म समझा जाता है, और उस हुक्म के अन्दर जो सब से बड़ी बात समझी जाती है वह यह है कि जो धन राशि निश्चित की गई है उस काम के लिये उस को खर्च करने की योग्यता हो। उस से परिणाम क्या निकलेगा, इस के ऊपर योग्यता निर्भर नहीं करती। एक दफा बदकिस्मती से या खुशकिस्मती से मैं भी मिनिस्टर बना। उस वक्त मैं ने यह कोशिश की कि रुपया किफायत से खर्च किया जाय। उस पंच वर्षीय योजना के लिये जो रुपया निश्चित किया गया वह पूरी तरह से खर्च नहीं हो रहा था, तो फिर यह कहा गया कि इस में तो बड़ी भारी नालायकी है अगर यह खर्च नहीं होता। मैं ने कहा कि इस तरह से रुपये का दुरुपयोग हो जायेगा, तो सुना गया कि योग्यता इसी बात में है कि पूरा पैसा खर्च हो। आज भारतवर्ष के अन्दर यह हमारा बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है कि पैसा बुरी तरह से खर्च किया जा रहा है और उस का उतना परिणाम नहीं हो रहा है जितना होना चाहिये था। इस का हमें बड़ा खेद है और सब को होना चाहिये। इस का कारण यह है कि आज

कोई स्टेट मशीनरी ऐसी नहीं है जो इन सारे कार्यों को प्रोग्राम बना कर नहीं, यदा कदा देखने का प्रयत्न करे और अपनी रिपोर्ट उन के सम्बन्ध में भेजे कि कितनी प्रोग्रेस हुई या प्रगति हुई। अगर इस के बारे में देख रेख होती रहे तो उस का परिणाम यह होगा कि काम करने वाला भी यह समझेगा कि कल हमारे काम की रिपोर्ट होनी है इस लिये ठीक ढंग से काम होना चाहिये और खर्च करने वाला भी सोचेगा कि जो कुछ खर्च होगा उस की जांच पड़ताल होगी इस लिये वह भी ठीक ढंग से होना चाहिये। अगर इस तरह से एक मशीनरी का आपस में संगठन हो और इस ढंग से काम चले तो जो खर्च किया जा रहा है उस का लाभ मिलेगा और जो हमारी खाद्य समस्या है वह भी हल हो सकेगी। अगर ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो, जैसा मैं ने निवेदन किया, रुपया तो खूब खर्च हो रहा है मगर काम लोग पूरी तरह से नहीं करते, या करना नहीं चाहते। फिर एक डिपार्टमेंट से दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट में मामला चलता रहता है, एक सुपरिन्टेंडेंट से दूसरे सुपरिन्टेंडेंट और उस से तीसरे सुपरिन्टेंडेंट तक जाता है और काम का मल्टिप्लिकेशन होता रहता है और जहां तक कार्य का सम्बन्ध है उस के अन्दर डेटेरियोरेशन, अवगति, दुर्गति और अधोगति होती रहती है।

तो मैं यह चाहता हूं कि इस के सम्बन्ध में विचार किया जाय, विचार करना बहुत जरूरी है, कि किस तरीके से हम अपने कृषि के काम से देश को खाद्य के मामले में स्वावलम्बी बनायें। इस के बारे में जितनी रिसर्च हो रही है, उन सारी रिसर्च की हुई चीजों का विस्तार अपने देश के अन्दर कैसे किया जाय, इस की देख भाल के लिये इस तरह की मशीनरी का होना बहुत जरूरी है। अगर यहां इस प्रकार की चीजें होती हैं, जैसे कि हमारे जोजफ़ साहब ने अपनी हत्या कर ली, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। अगर कोई ऐसा आदमी है जो यह सोचे कि चूंकि गवर्नमेंट कुछ नहीं कर सकती इस लिये चलो छलांग लगा कर अपने को मार दो, तो मैं इसे बहुत बड़ी नपुंसकता समझता हूं। हर एक आदमी को इस संसार के अन्दर खूब चेष्टा करनी चाहिये और कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि अगर उसे अवसर मिले तो उस का उपयोग करे। बगैर काम किये हुए गुजारा नहीं होगा और अगर कोई चीज देश को आगे ले जाने वाली है तो उस के लिये हमें प्रयत्न करना ही होगा। लड़ना पड़ेगा झगड़ना पड़ेगा। यमराज से भी मुकाबला करना होगा तब काम हो सकेगा। मैं इतनी ही बात उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता था कि इस के सम्बन्ध में जरूर कोई ऐसी मशीनरी हो जो इस की देखभाल करे।

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the hon. Member who has sponsored this Resolution for the reason that it would focus the attention of the Government as well as of the people of the country, firstly, on the importance of research in the development of the agricultural economy in the country, secondly on the urgency of its extension throughout the country and in the different States for the purpose of evaluating the scope of the present research and, thirdly, on the co-ordination that should be brought about between the different research institutes. It is a matter of gratification to note that there is an increasing appreciation of and emphasis upon the importance of agriculture in the future development of the country. I congratulate the hon. Minister of agriculture on the zeal and energy shown by him in this connection, particularly in bringing about the World Agricultural Fair, which has disseminated so much knowledge to the different States who sent their farmers. But I must say that I am afraid sufficient importance is not being given to the research part of agricultural development. I quite appreciate the services that the Indian Institute of Agricultural Research is doing. But if we look at the figures of the insti-

[Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi]

tutes that we have got in this country, it is very disappointing.

We have got three institutes pertaining particularly to agriculture in the country. They are the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in Delhi, the Directorate of Plant Protection and the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack. Of course, we have got two or three institutes about sugar cane, a few about fisheries, two or three about dairies and others. But the number of our research institutions, both at the Centre and in the States, I would respectfully submit, is very much less as compared to other countries.

How much importance is given in other countries to agricultural research would be abundantly clear from the amount of money spent and the care taken in finding the proper sort of experts who are appointed there. I find from a very able paper that our Library has prepared that in England there is a Privy Council of Agricultural Research comprising of the Lord President in Council, the Agriculture Minister of Food and Fisheries and also the Agriculture Minister of Scotland to whom the main council is responsible comprising of 18 best experts of the country. They have got, I find, about 19 research stations directly administered by the Government besides about 35 institutions which are aided and helped. That is the importance given to agriculture in a country which is mainly industrial.

Similarly, if we look at the figures in the United States or Soviet Russia, we find that there are 800 agricultural research centres spread throughout the country with 18,300 research workers working in these institutes. Besides these, there are also several other research institutes which are independent and which are helped. Compared to these, you see how small the number, which I have given, is, even if we include the number of the research institutes that the State Governments may be having.

As far expenditure, it is rather surprising to see what a small amount we are spending. The figure of the actual expenditure for 1958-59 is Rs. 58,05,929. Budgeted expenditure in 1959-60 was Rs. 83,86,200 but actually what was spent was Rs. 76,24,800 and the rest was allowed to lapse. Whereas for 1959-60 we budgeted for Rs. 83,86,000, for 1960-61, that is, this year, we are only budgeting for Rs. 78,78,200. We are rather going down.

Similarly, in the matter of rice and other things the amount of money that is being spent is much less in proportion to the urgency of research in its fundamental as well as applied aspect. As compared to that, if we look at the figures of other countries we will find that in Canada alone in 1959-60 $30 million have been spent for research in agriculture. I have not got the figures of what has been spent in the United Kingdom and Soviet Russia, but I believe the figures would be as big as in Canada or rather bigger than that. What is the budgeted expenditure in our own Budget in comparison to these is really painful to see. Therefore I submit that we have got to evolve a way of how to spread and utilise research in agriculture. That is what I find is the object of the hon. Mover of the Resolution.

The Resolution says:

> "This House calls upon the Government to appoint a Committee consisting of Members of Parliament, well known agriculturists of the country and agricultural experts to evaluate the Agricultural Research Programme in the country and to suggest ways and means for better co-ordination and improvement."

I would even like to have the Members of Parliament eliminated from it if the hon. Minister considers that none of them is expert enough or zealous enough to go into it. But certainly the Resolution is most harmless and what it only recommends is that a committee should be constituted to go into this question and to look into the necessity of having not only extensive research but also co-ordination. The hon. Mover of the Resolution has

already drawn the attention of the House to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in 1928. He has also given the recommendations of Dr. Stewart in 1946. He has given the recommendations of the Indo-American Team of 1958. Since more emphasise was laid on agriculture in the First Plan, at that time the Planning Commission had recommended the appointment of a committee to go into this question, but to my best knowledge and information, no such committee has been constituted so far.

The most painful aspect is this, that not sufficient attention is given to agriculture. The House will probably recollect that the Minister of Food and Agriculture declared the other day that in spite of twelve years having passed after independence, we have had no economic survey as to the price of production to a farmer of food and other agricultural products. That is the tragedy of the thing, and yet day in and day out we are being told that the prices of food and agricultural products have to be lowered because they are high for the urbanites.

So, in the matter of research as well as other things sufficient attention is not paid to agriculture; and sufficient attention can never be paid unless agriculture is also considered to be an industry to be developed on scientific lines. Unless there is that appreciation, experts take it up as a profession and it becomes an industry with science and research as its basis, it cannot prosper in the country. Unfortunately, however, today sufficient attention is not being given to it.

I certainly agree with the hon. Mover that the agricultural services are not given importance, they have no status. The Nalagarh Committee report had definitely said that a certain status should be given to the agricultural services, they should be given a certain importance, but I believe up till now nothing has been done in this connection.

I, therefore, submit that the resolution is very important, is quite harmless and useful, and that it is a constructive step. I hope the Minister will accept it in its entirely or at least announce the formation of a committee for regulating research, bringing about co-ordination and co-operation among the different States, and giving the both fundamental and applied.

चौ० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक इस प्रस्ताव का वास्ता है, मैं समझता हूं कि यह मानने योग्य है। इस सिलसिले में दो तीन चार बातों की तरफ और मैं सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं।

चन्द दिन हुए जब उप मंत्री साहब ने--उसे वायदा तो नहीं कहा जा सकता--ध्यान दिलाया था कि नालागढ़ कमेटी ने एक एग्रीकल्चर कमीशन बनाने की सिफारिश की है। जैसे हमारे देश के हालात हैं, दाएं और बाएं और के दबाव से शायद वह कुछ पीछे हटना चाहते हैं गो कि उनको पीछे नहीं हटना चाहिए। अगर वह ऐसा कमीशन बनाते हैं तो देश की ७० फीसदी जनता की मनोभावना और हमदर्दी उनके साथ होगी। वह शायद प्लानिंग कमीशन के बड़े भाइयों की तरफ देखते हैं। लेकिन मैं उनसे कहता हूं कि आप होसला करें क्योंकि दो साल बाद वह होसला आपको प्लानिंग कमीशन के भाइयो के बनिस्बत ज्यादा काम देने वाला है।

इसके अलावा एक दो बात और कहना चाहता हूं। आपको याद होगा कि हमारे पाटिल साहब ने जिनको एक मजबूत आदमी कहा जाता है, यह ऐलान किया था कि प्राइस स्टेबीलाइजेशन बोर्ड बनाने का इरादा रखते हैं, उसको भी मालूम होता है कि दाएं बाएं के दबाव से दबाने की कोशिश हो रही है।

[चौ० रणबीर सिंह]

ग्रौर यह जो कमेटी है यह तो एक मामूली सी कमेटी है । इसकी प्लानिंग कमीशन ने सिफारिश की थी ग्रौर यह जरूरी है इसलिए कि ग्राज इस काम पर बहुत काफी रुपया खर्च हो रहा है । ६०–६१ बजट के ग्रन्दर ५,२२,६६,००० रुपया एग्रीकल्चुरल रिसर्च पर खर्च होगा । यही नहीं, रिसर्च को किसान तक पहुंचाया जाए इसके लिए भी देश के ग्रन्दर काफी रुपया खर्च हो रहा है ग्रौर वह भी करोड़ों की तादाद में है । वह खर्ज कहां होता है? यह कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट का सारा मुहकमा इसके लिए बनाया गया, एक्सटेंशन का मुहकमा इसके लिए बनाया गया ग्रौर पांच साल के ग्रन्दर इस पर ५०–६० करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगा । जो भाई इसके ग्रन्दर नौकर हैं चाहे उनकी तनख्वाह के लिए खर्च हुग्रा हो चाहे उनके भत्ते की शक्ल में खर्च हुग्रा हो, चाहे उनके लिए जीपों की शक्ल में खर्च हुग्रा हो या उनके लिए मकान बनाने में खर्च हुग्रा हो । तो ६० करोड़ रुपया उधर खर्च हुग्रा ग्रौर १४–१५ करोड़ एग्रीकल्चरल रिसर्च के लिए खर्च हुग्रा । हमें इसका ग्रन्दाजा लगाना जरूरी है । मुझे मालूम नहीं कि सरहदी साहब को क्या डर था कि उन्होंने इस पर जोर नहीं दिया कि इस कमेटी में पालियामेंट के मेम्बर हों । मैं नहीं समझता कि ग्रगर पालियामेंट के मेम्बर इस कमेटी में रहेंगे तो कोई नुक्सान होने वाला है । वह क्यों घबरा गए । वह ग्रपनी सिफारिश खुद नहीं करना चाहते, शायद इस वजह से कि वह वकील हैं ग्रौर उनके पास वक्त नहीं है। लेकिन मैं तो यह धृष्टता कर सकता हूं कि मुझे खुद उस कमेटी का मेम्बर मंत्री महोदय बनाएं ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद): क्या ग्राप बेकार हैं?

चौ० रणबीर सिंह: एक तरह से बेकार हूं कारण कि मेरे दिल में जो किसानों की सेवा करने की भूख है वह मैं नहीं कर पा रहा हूं । तो इस कमेटी की मारफत मैं किसान के लिए, जिसने मुझे चुनकर भेजा है, दो ग्राना चार ग्राना सेवा कर सकूंगा । मैं किसानों द्वारा चुनकर १२ साल से इस सदन में हूं । मैं चाहता हूं कि उनका कुछ बदला चुका सकूं ।

जिस प्रदेश से ग्राप ग्राते हैं उसी प्रदेश से मैं ग्राता हूं । ग्राप जानते हैं कि उस प्रदेश के एक हमारे साथी हैं चौधरी रामधनीसिंह जी जो कि लायलपुर एग्रीकल्चर कालिज के प्रिंसिपल थे ग्रौर जिन्होंने ५६१ नम्बर का गेहूं पैदा किया था ग्रौर इसके ग्रलावा दूसरी किस्म के गेहूं पैदा किए । ग्रौर इस तरह से उन्होंने रिसर्च कर के खेती के लिए बहुत बड़ा काम किया । ग्रगर ग्राज कोई प्रदेश एग्रीकल्चुरल रिसर्च से मुल्क को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिए सिर ऊंचा कर सकता है तो वह पंजाब का प्रदेश है । लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि हमारी काउंसिल है, एग्रीकल्चुरल रिसर्च इंस्टीटयूट हैं ग्रौर बड़ी बड़ी चीजें हैं, लेकिन उनके ऐसे सज्जनों को जिन्होंने देश की इतनी बड़ी सेवा की है इनमें कोई नाम नहीं है । ग्राज मैं एस्टीमेट कमेटी की सन् १९५४ की रिपोर्ट पढ़ रहा था । उसके ग्रन्दर उन्होंने कहा है कि दूसरे देशों के ग्रन्दर तो ७० साल तक के जो ग्रादमी रिसर्च का काम करने वाले हैं उनकी सेवाग्रों से फायदा उठाया जाता है । उन्होंने सिफारिश की है कि हमारे देश में कम से कम ६० साल तक उनकी सेवाग्रों से फायदा उठाया जाए । लेकिन बदकिस्मती से हमारे देश में ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है । हमारी काउंसिल के ग्रन्दर नामीनेशन होता है ग्रौर राष्ट्रपति जी राज्य सभा में भी नामिनेशन करते हैं । लेकिन वहां ग्रापके बड़े ग्रच्छे गाने वालों ग्रौर नाचने वालों के लिए जगह है लेकिन जिसने देश की रिसर्च करके सेवा की है ग्रौर जिसने देश का धन दौलत पैदा करने में मदद की है उसके लिए वहां स्थान नहीं है । इस का मुझे दुःख है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वह भी तो सोशल सरविसेज में आ जाते हैं।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : यह ठीक है लेकिन पता नहीं वह उसमें क्यों नहीं आते। आते तो इसके लिए कई हो सकते हैं, लेकिन कोई उनको लाता नहीं, यही मेरा गिला है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी तो माननीय सदस्य इलैक्शन में आ रहे हैं। वह अभी जवान हैं।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : मुझे तो भगवान ने ऐसा कोई मौका नहीं दिया है कि मैं कोई ५६१ या कोई और दूसरा नम्बर गेहूं देश के लिए पैदा करता और देश की आमदनी को बढ़ावा देता और जिन्होंने ऐसा किया है, मैं समझता हूं कि उन का हक मुझ से कहीं ज्यादा है और हमें उन को इलैक्शन से निकाल कर मौका देना चाहिए। मुझे गिला न रहे हमारे पंजाब के गवर्नर या राष्ट्रपति के नामीनेशन से, अगर डाक्टर साहब इंडियन कौंसिल आफ़ एग्रीकल्चरल रिसर्च में उन से कुछ फ़ायदा उठायें। जब से वह पेन्शन पर गए हैं, तब से वह लगातार कागज़ निकाल रहे हैं। चूंकि वह देहाती हैं, इस लिए वह उर्दू में ही छपवाते हैं, क्योंकि उर्दू के अलावा कोई दूसरा अखबार उन को छापेगा नहीं। अगर रिसर्च वर्कर देहाती हो, तो आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि क्या कोई उस की बात को सुनेगा। उन्होंने बहुत काम की बातें छपवाई हैं। उन्होंने गन्ने के पेरने और कोल्हू लगाने के बारे में लिखा है। एक एक नुक्ता-ए-निगाह से, एग्रीकल्चरल इकानामिक्स के नुक्ता-ए-निगाह से उन्होंने काम किया है।

कम्यूनिटी प्राजेक्ट एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के ऊपर इतना रुपया खर्च किया गया है। मैं तो यह चाहता हूं कि यह महकमा बजाये उन भाइयों के, जिन्हें खेत से कोई दूर का भी वास्ता नहीं है, बल्कि उन्हें सुपुर्द किया जाये, जिन का खेती से कोई वास्ता है। इस को फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री का हिस्सा बनाया जाना चाहिए। आज हालत यह है कि रिसर्च का काम तो पाटिल साहब की मिनिस्ट्री करती है और उस को फैलाने का काम डे साहब करते हैं। इस का नतीजा यह है कि वह चीज किसान तक पहुंच नहीं पाती है और नाच-गाने में फंस जाती है। मैं यह चाहता हूं कि जिन भाइयों को खेती करने का तजुर्बा है, जो उस की कीमत को समझ सकते हैं, उन के साथ कम्यूनिटी प्राजेक्ट के महकमे को लगाया जाये। आज यह महकमा दो जगह है—रिसर्च कोई करता है और उस को फैलाने की जिम्मेदारी किसी दूसरे की है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य रेज़ोल्यूशन से बहुत दूर जा रहे हैं। वह मिनिस्ट्रीज की इन्टेगरेशन में जा रहे हैं।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : मैं इस में जा रहा हूं कि रिसर्च को किसानों तक कैसे पहुंचाया जाये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त सवाल तो यह है कि रिसर्च के लिए एक कमेटी बनाई जाये।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : जब सरकार का यह हिसाब है कि वह मान कर भी पीछे हट जाती है, तो कम से कम मैं अपने विचार तो प्रकट कर दूं।

मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि इस बात का अन्दाज़ा लगाना चाहिए कि खेती की जो रिसर्च है, आया वह किसान तक पहुंची है या नहीं। इतना रुपया जो खर्च किया गया है, उस का क्या रिटर्न देश को मिला है, इस के लिए कमेटी की आवश्यकता है। पांच करोड़ से ज्यादा रुपया हर साल खर्च होता है और दस करोड़ इस को फैलाने में खर्च होता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि बहस का जवाब देते हुए मंत्री महोदय मुझे यह बतायें कि क्या कोई ऐसी किताबें या पैमफ़लेट छापे गए हैं, जो यह बता सकें कि रोहतक जिले में कौन सी फ़सल कोई किसान बोए, जिस से ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया उस के पास पहुंच सकता है। मैं समझता

[चौ० रणबीर सिंह]

हूं कि एक कागज भी ऐसा नहीं छपा है जिस को पढ़कर कोई किसान अन्दाजा लगा सके कि मैं अपनी आमदनी कैसे बढ़ा सकता हूं, मेरे पास पांच या दस एकड़ जमीन है, उस में ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैदा करने के लिए मैं क्या चीज बोऊं। जैसा कि मेरे भाई ने कहा है, रिपोर्टें छपती हैं, लेकिन ऐसी कोई चीज नहीं छपती है, जिस से किसान को फ़ायदा पहुंचे। मैं चाहता हूं कि एग्रीकल्चरल इकानामिक्स के बारे में आंकड़ों के साथ पैमफ्लेट छपवाये जायें।

मैं ने कम्यूनिटी प्राजेक्ट्स, एग्रीकल्चरल कमीशन और प्राइस स्टैबिलाइजेशन बोर्ड का जिक्र किया है। यह इसलिए जरूरी है कि आप जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में आजादी के बाद एक करोड़ नहीं, १५०० करोड़ रुपए का अनाज बाहर से आया है। उस के अलावा २६० करोड़ रुपए की सबसिडी दी गई, ताकि शहरों में यह अनाज सस्ता बिक सके। इस तरह लगभग १७५० करोड़ रुपए का खर्च हुआ। यही नहीं, पहले पे कमीशन और दूसरे पे कमीशन के नतीजे के तौर पर जो तन्ख्वाह और भत्ते बढ़े, उन पर हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के बाद हम कोई १३००, १४०० करोड़ रूपए खर्च कर चुके हैं। इस तरह से कोई तीन हजार करोड़ के करीब रुपया खर्च हुआ है इस देश में बाहर से अनाज मंगाने के लिए, या सरकारी नौकरों के या व्हाइट कालर्ड लोगों को सस्ता अनाज खिलाने के लिए। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस देश की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए खर्च होना चाहिए और इस देश की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए यह ज़रूरी है कि इस किस्म की कमेटी एपायंट हो। मैं यह मानता हूं कि एक्सपर्ट इस देश में बहुत ज़रूरी है। लेकिन कई दफ़ा एक्सपर्ट्स में आज और समाज के उस अंग में बहुत ज्यादा ताल-मेल नहीं होता है, या एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के, जो लोग दफ्तर में—सैक्रेटेरियट में—बैठते हैं, उन के डर की वजह से वे लोग खुल कर बात नहीं कर सकते। इस लिए मैं यह जरूरी समझता हूं कि पालियामेंट के मेम्बर उस कमेटी में जरूर होने चाहिए और मैं सरदार अजित सिंह सरहदी से इत्तिफाक नहीं कर सकता कि उस में पालियामेंट के मेम्बर न हों। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस प्रस्ताव को मन्जूर करें और इसके साथ ही साथ यह आश्वासन भी दें कि इस देश में एग्रीकल्चरल कमीशन भी बनेगा और प्राइस स्टैबिलाइजेशन बोर्ड भी बनेगा।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह (फिरोज़ाबाद): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे दुख है कि मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन नहीं कर सकता। प्रस्ताव का समर्थन क्यों नहीं करना चाहता, उस के लिए मेरे कारण करीब करीब उसी तरह के हैं, उन्हीं आधारों पर हैं, जिन आधारों को लेकर चौधरी रणबीर सिंह या सरदार अजित सिंह सरहदी इन बातों को कह रहे हैं। उनको मैं चाहता हूं, लेकिन मैं देखता हूं कि इस तरह की समिति बनाने से उन चीजों को हम कहां तक पूरा कर सकते हैं। हमारी प्रवृत्ति कुछ इस तरह की हो गई है कि जब कोई मुसीबत आती है, या जब कोई कमी हमें दिखाई देती है, तो हम चिल्लाने लगते हैं कि उस के लिए एक समिति बन जानी चाहिए—कोई विशेषज्ञों की समिति या किसी और तरह की समिति और वह समिति इस काम की देख-भाल करे, जांच पड़ताल करे और फिर अपनी रिपोर्ट दे। हमारी अपनी पद्धति में यह होता है कि जब कोई कमेटी बनती है, तो वह एक साल, दो साल और कभी कभी तीन साल तक ले लिया करती है। जब कोई कमेटी बनती है, तब फिर उस का एक स्तर कायम रखा जाता है कि उस पर इस तरह से खर्च होगा। इस तरह कमेटियों के बनाने में ही लाखों रुपए खर्च हो जाया करते हैं। जब कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आती है, तो उस के बाद जिस मंत्रालय से उस का संबंध

होता है, उस में उस का अध्ययन होता है और उस के बाद फिर उस में यह विचार किया जाता है कि इस में किन किन बातों पर हम अमल कर सकते हैं और किन किन पर हम अमल नहीं कर सकते हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि इस तरह की कमेटी बनाने के बाद, जिस प्रश्न पर हम कमेटी बनाते हैं, उसको कम से कम तीन चार साल के लिए टाल देते हैं। उस में कुछ हो नहीं पाता है। जब सदन में या बाहर उस के बारे में आवाज उठाई जाती है, तो सरकार के लिए बहाना होता है कि इस के लिए कमेटी बनी हुई है, वह जांच-पड़ताल कर रही है, जब तक वह रिपोर्ट न दे, तब तक इस बारे में कुछ करना सम्भव दिखाई नहीं देता। मुझे लगता है कि यदि इस समस्या पर भी हम कमेटी बना देते हैं, तब तो सरकार के पास एक हथियार मिल जायगा। वह कहेगी कि कृषि के अनुसन्धान के कार्य की जांच-पड़ताल करने के लिए एक कमेटी बनी हुई है, जब तक उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट नहीं आती, तब तक जो कुछ हो रहा है, वह काफ़ी है, हम इस में क्या कर सकते हैं, हमें कुछ नहीं करना चाहिए। असल में मैं इसलिए इस का विरोध करता हूं कि अगर यह कमेटी बन जाती है, तब तो सरकार से हम जो आशा कर सकते हैं, जो हमरी मांग है कि जल्दी से जल्दी कृषि की तरफ़ उस का ज्यादा ध्यान जाये, वह नहीं जायगा।

आज क्या स्थिति है? अभी तक कम कमेटियां हैं क्या? इस की जांच-पड़ताल करने के लिए, इसी से सम्बन्धित श्री अशोक मेहता की कमेटी बनी। उस ने रिपोर्ट दी। क्या उस की सारी सिफारिशों पर अमल कर लिया गया है? जैसा कि अभी मेरे लायक दोस्त चौ० रणवीर सिंह ने जिक्र किया है, चाहे कृषि कमीशन बनाने की बात हो, चाहे खेती की पैदावार की कीमत तय करने की बात हो, क्या सरकार ने उन के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही की है? खेती की पैदावार का किसान को कितना दाम मिलना चाहिए, अन्न पैदा करने में किसान का कितन खर्चा होता है, अपने खानदान को चलाने के लिए उसे कितने पैसे की ज़रूरत होती है, इन सब बातों को देखते हुए खेती की पैदावार की कीमत तय हो सके, इस के बारे में भी उन्होंने कुछ सिफारिशें कीं। क्या सरकार ने उन पर अब तक अमल किया?

नालागढ़ कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का जिक्र पहले भी इस सदन में हुआ है और एक ऐसे माननीय सदस्य के द्वारा हुआ है, जो पहले सरकार के खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री रह चुके हैं। उन्होंने बड़े दुख के साथ कहा है कि वह लगातार प्रयत्न करते रहे कि नालागढ़ कमेटी की रिपोर्ट स्वीकार की जाये, लेकिन हमारे ऊपर एक सुपर-कैबिनेट बैठी हुई है और उस सुपर-कैबिनेट ने कहा कि अभी उस पर अमल नहीं किया जायगा। उस दिन प्रधान-मंत्री महोदय की तरफ से कहा गया या किसी और की तरफ़ से कहा गया कि अब नालागढ़ कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर अमल करने का उन्होंने फैसला कर लिया है। यही नहीं, आप देखेंगे कि खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय में इस बात के लिये एक वर्किंग ग्रुप मौजूद है, प्लैनिंग कमिशन के अन्दर अलग वर्किंग ग्रुप मौजूद है, हर जगह एक अलग वर्किंग ग्रुप मौजूद है, वह सब अपनी रिपोर्ट देते हैं। लेकिन इस का नतीजा क्या होता है? कहा जाता है कि जो तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना हम बना रहे हैं उस के लिये खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय का जो वर्किंग ग्रुप है उस ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय को १,००० करोड़ रु० देने का विधान होना चाहिए खेती के विकास के लिये या इस मंत्रालय के कामों के विकास के लिये। यह तो खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय के वर्किंग ग्रुप की रिपोर्ट है। दूसरी ओर जो दूसरा साम्राज्यवाद है, जैसा कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री कहते हैं कि आज कल जो हमारा सेट अप है या जो विभिन्न मंत्रालय हैं उन के अलग अलग साम्राज्यवाद

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

कायम हो गये हैं, कोई नहीं जानता कि उन में क्या हाल चाल हैं। टेलिफोनों की भरमार है, एक मिनिस्टर हैं, उन के डिप्टी होंगे, उस के बाद दूसरे चलेंगे, सेक्रेटरी चलेंगे, उन के असिस्टेंट चलेंगे, हर एक पी० ए० और एसिस्टेंट पी० ए० के पास टेलीफोन हैं। अगर आप मिनिस्टर से बातचीत करना चाहते हैं तो आप को पहले पी०ए० से तय करना होगा, फिर वह मिनिस्टर से तय करेंगे। परदे पर परदा पड़ा हुआ है, नतीजा यह होता है कि काम में देरी होती है। तो इस तरह से प्लैनिंग कमिशन का अलग जो वर्किंग ग्रुप है, उस ने कह दिया है कि खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय को १,००० करोड़ नहीं ६०० करोड़ रु० देना चाहिये। प्रधान मंत्री के शब्दों में जो साम्राज्यवाद कायम हो गया प्लैनिंग कमिशन का वह १,००० करोड़ रु० के लिये तैयार नहीं है। लेकिन जिस के लिये रुपया दिया जाना है उस की कोई परवाह नहीं है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि जो हमारे सारे विचार का तरीका है वह गलत है। अगर आप कोई कमेटी बना देंगे तो उस से कोई काम होने वाला नहीं है। यह सारी समस्या को टाल देने वाला ढंग है। जैसी कि हमारे यहां यह परम्परा चली आ रही है कि जब अदालत के मातहत कोई मामला होता है तो उस पर हम बात चीत नहीं करेंगे, वैसे ही अगर किसी कमेटी के मातहत कोई चीज दे दी गई तो वह काफी दिनों के लिये बन्द हो जाती है, उस पर कोई बात चीत नहीं हो सकती। एक बहाना मिल जाता है कि जब तक कमेटी रिपोर्ट नहीं देती है तब तक उस पर हम लोग बात चीत नहीं कर सकते।

असल समस्या यह है कि आज कल देश में खेती की समस्या पर विचार करने की इतनी जल्दी आवश्यकता है कि इस कमेटी की बात नहीं करनी चाहिये। जितना भी मसाला मौजूद है, उस मसाले को इकट्ठा कर लिया जाय और उस मसाले के मुताबिक उस पर काम करने की कोशिश की जाय। अगर हम पहली दो योजनाओं का विश्लेषण करें और तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के बारे में अब तक जितनी चर्चा चली है उस का विश्लेषण करलें तो नतीजा यह निकलेगा कि जो लोग निश्चित रूप से ६९ फी सदी इस पेशे पर निर्भर करते हैं, कुछ लोगों का तो कहना है कि वे ८० फी सदी हैं, लेकिन प्लैनिंग कमिशन की रिपोर्ट में ६९ फी सदी दिया हुआ है कि ६९ फी सदी लोग इस पेशे पर निर्भर करते हैं, उन के लिये अभी बहुत कुछ नहीं किया गया है। हम सोचें कि उन लोगों के लिये देश की दो पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं में कितना रुपया खर्च किया गया है और तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में, जिस के लिये ९९५० करोड़ दिया जा रहा है, इस पर कितना खर्च किया जायेगा। जो समाचार छप रहे हैं उन से पता चलता है कि खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय पर ६०० करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगा, कम्यूनिटी डेवेलपमेंट और कोआपरेशन पर जो इस से सम्बन्धित हैं, ४०० करोड़ रु० से कुछ कम खर्च होगा, और सिंचाई पर जो कि खेती से सम्बिन्धित है, उस पर भी ५०० या ६०० करोड़ रु० खर्च होगा। इस तरह से कुल मिला कर ९९५० करोड़ में से १६०० करोड़ रु० इन विशयों पर हम खर्च कर सकते हैं। मेरा निवेदम यह है कि समस्या यह नहीं है कि कोई कमेटी बना कर जांच पड़ताल की जाय। जांच पड़ताल तो बहुत काफी हो चुकी है। पूरा मसाला मौजूद है, सब कुछ मौजूद है। अब आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि उस पर अमल कितना होता है। जो लोग यह चाहते हैं कि अमल हो नहीं, उन का यह बहाना रहता है कि कमेटी बनाओ और इस मसले को दो तीन साल के लिये टाल दो। कमेटी जांच पड़ताल करती रहे, गवाहियां लेती रहे, यात्रा करती रहे, फिर यात्रा में और बहुत सी बातें भी हो सकती हैं जिन में आराम भी शामिल है, लेकिन उस

में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता और यह सब करने के बाद जब दो ढाई साल बाद कमेटी रिपोर्ट दे तब फिर कृषि और खाद्य मंत्रालय को मौका मिले कि उस की जांच पड़ताल कराये। चार, छः महीने उस की जांच पड़ताल वह करे और उस के बाद कहे कि कमेटी की जो सिफारिशें हैं, उस ने जो निर्णय दिये हैं, उन पर सरकार अमल करने में असमर्थ है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि कौन सी दिक्कत है आपको? जब आज देश भर में सीमेंट की कीमत आप तय कर सकते हैं, कपड़े की कीमत आप तय कर सकते हैं, स्टील की कीमत आप तय कर सकते हैं, हर एक पैदावार के बारे में आप जानते हैं कि उस पर इतना खर्च होता है, उस के कारखाने से निकलने के वक्त इतना मूल्य है और इतने पर बिकना चाहिये, तब आप खेती की पैदावार के बारे में क्यों कीमत तय नहीं कर सकते, जिस पर इतने आदमी निर्भर करते हैं। इस में आप को कोई दिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिये। लेकिन कहा जाता है, बार बार सरकार के मंत्रियों की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि मुल्क में मुद्रा-स्फीती सिर्फ इसलिये बढ़ रही है, इन्फ्लेशन सिर्फ इसलिये बढ़ रहा है कि खेती की पैदावार जो है उस के दाम बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। कोई इस को देखता नहीं है, कोई बोलने वाला नहीं है उस के लिये, जिस के लिये अखबार में जगह नहीं है, जिस की बातें सुनी नहीं जाती है, सारे देश में, जो मूक है। दूसरे लोग उस की वकालत करते हैं। वह आयेंगे उस की वकालत करने के लिये और यहां आकर अपने मवक्किल को हराने की कोशिश करेंगे, यह कहेंगे कि खेती की पैदावार बढ़ रही है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सारे का सारा सोचने का तरीका गलत है। अगर उसी तरीके पर सोचा जाता है तो न हिन्दुस्तान कभी खाद्य के सम्बन्ध में आत्म निर्भर हो सकता है और न देश कोई तरक्की कर सकता है जिस तरक्की को हम चाहते हैं। अगर हम तरक्की करना चाहते हैं तो उस के लिये हमें अपने दृष्टिकोण में आमूल चूल परिवर्तन करना होगा, फंडामेंटल चेंज लाना पड़ेगा और जब तक वह चेंज नहीं आता, तब तक यही होगा कि कमेटी को बना दो और मामले को टाल दो।

आज जो अनुसन्धान हो रहे हैं उन को ही देखिये। मैं नहीं कहता कि अनुसंधान नहीं होने चाहिये। मैं मानता हूं कि अनुसंधान बहुत आवश्यक है। जो दो तीन हमारे इन्स्टिट्यूट हैं उन में अनुसंधान हो रहा है, इस के लिये कोई नये इन्स्टिट्यूट खोलने की जरूरत नहीं है, उन्हीं को हम बढ़ा सकते हैं। लेकिन इस के लिये कमेटी बना कर हम मामले को टाल दें, साल भर के लिये, छः महीने के लिये, दो साल के लिये, ढाई साल के लिये, तो यह बात अनावश्यक है। इस तरह तो हम समस्या को और आगे के लिये टालते हैं। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि माननीय सदस्य, जिन्होंने कि इस प्रस्ताव को पेश किया है, समस्या के असली पहलू पर जाये और सरकार के ऊपर जोर डालें। मेरे ख्याल में जहां तक कमिशन बनाने का सवाल है, कृषि की पैदावार के भाव को तय करने का सवाल है, उस के लिये कमेटी बनाने का सवाल है, तो किसानों की कमेटी बनाइये, जिस में किसान को यह महसूस हो कि जो कुछ किया जा रहा है वह हमारे लिये किया जा रहा है। कम्यूनिटी डेवेलपमेंट में उन लोगों को रखिये जो कि किसानों के आदमी हों, जिन के लिये वे सोच सकें कि वे उन के लिये कुछ कर सकते हैं। शहरों के बाबुओं को मत भेज दीजिये जो कि कोट पेंट पहन कर गिटपिट करें। जब तक इस दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन नहीं आयेगा तब तक न गांव की हालत सुधरेगी, न खेत की पैदावार बढ़ेगी और न जो प्रस्ताव का उद्देश्य है वही पूरा होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूं।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (हिसार) : जनाब स्पीकर साहब, मैंने जो तकरीरें इस रेजोल्यूशन पर सुनीं, मुझे अफसोस है कि उन में से कई स्पीचेज के कुछ हिस्से ऐसे थे जो कि इस रेजोल्यूशन के ऊपर बहुत कम रेलेवेंसी के थे। बाकी जो असली चीज है इस रेजोल्यूशन की वह उस में दर्ज है और उस के ऊपर जो कुछ होना चाहिये.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो चौधरी साहब ने कह दिया कि कमेटी मुकर्रर हो या नहीं, मैं तो अपनी बात कहूंगा।

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा : उन्होंने तो यह भी कहा था कि उन को कमेटी का मेम्बर बना दिया जाय।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : मैं आपको भी मेम्बर बनवा दूंगा।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : अभी जो मेरे दोस्त मुझ से पहले बोले थे उन की सारी तकरीर का लुब्बो लुआब यह था कि कमेटियों में हम जो कार्यवाही करते हैं, वह दुरुस्त नहीं है। उन्हों ने बहुत माकूल वजूहात दीं, और सबके इस का तजुर्बा भी होगा कि कमेटी बनने से कई मामले टल जाते हैं। लेकिन यह कहना कि इस वजह से हम कमेटी न बनायें क्योंकि कमेटी का असर यह होता है कि रिपोर्ट आई, महकमे ने देखी, फिर हाउस में गई, फलां जगह उस में देर लग गई और बहाना होता है, मेरे ख्याल में यह माकूल वजह नहीं है जिस के ऊपर हम इस रेजोल्यूशन को अपोज कर सकें।

देखना यह है कि जो वजूहात हमारे मूवर साहब ने दी थीं वह वजूहात दुरुस्त हैं, या नहीं, और हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर इस की जरूरत है या नहीं कि इस तरीके की कोई कमेटी बने जो इस काम को इवैलुएट करे और सजैस्ट करे वेज ऐंड मीन्स फार बेटर कोआर्डिनेशन ऐंड इंम्प्रूवमेंट। मेरी नाकिस राय में यह भी रिसर्च का मामला है, जहां तक सवाल प्राइसेज का है, यह भी रिसर्च का मामला है और जो दो तीन बातें मेरे लायक दोस्त ने कहीं उन में रिसर्च की जरूरत है। लेकिन ताहम जिस रिसर्च का इस रेजोल्यूशन में जिक्र है वह उस से थोड़ी डिफरेंट है। मैं अर्ज कर दूं। मुझे थोड़ा सा इस रिसर्च के मामले का पता है। बहैसियत मेम्बर इस हाउस के मैं ने कई एक रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूटस देखे हैं। मसलन पोटैटो और राइस वगैरह। मैं एग्रीकल्चरल रिसर्च कौंसिल का भी मैम्बर हूं। मैं ने कमोडिटीज कमेटीज को भी देखा है। मैं काटन कमेटी का भी मेम्बर हूं कुछ अर्से से। इस के अलावा यह सवाल आज ही नहीं उठा है। एक दफा एस्टिमेटस कमेटी में भी यह सवाल उठा था, जब हमारे आनरेबल स्पीकर साहब उस के चेअरमैन थे। मैंने एस्टिमेटस कमेटी के मेम्बर की हैसियत से उस कमेटी में इस बारे में सिफारिशें भी कीं। अब कहा यह जाता है कि अब तक कोई कमेटी नहीं बैठी देश के अन्दर यह देखने के लिये कि कास्ट आफ कल्टिवेशन क्या होता है और इस के बारे में कोई रिसर्च नहीं की गई। यह भी दुरुस्त नहीं।

मेरे सामने आनरेबल मिनिस्टर बैठे हैं जिन का कि काम मैं वर्षों से देखता रहा हूं। अब यह कहना कि जो कुछ रिसर्च हुई वह सारी की सारी सरकार के दफ्तरों में लौक रहती है और उस की जानकारी जनता को नहीं दी जाती, दुरुस्त नहीं है। मेरे लायक दोस्त जो कि इस रेजोल्यूशन के मूवर हैं उन्हों ने एग्रीकल्चर रिसर्च प्रोग्राम के इवैलुएशन के लिये जो एक कमेटी बनाने की तजवीज रखी है उस को सपोर्ट में उन्हों ने बड़ी अच्छी अच्छी वजूहात दी हैं लेकिन कई बातों पर वे इतने एक्सट्रीम पर चले गये जब कि उन्हों ने कहा कि एग्रीकल्चर रिसर्च

कौंसिल का कोई फायदा नहीं पहुंचा, उस से देश को कोई फायदा नहीं पहुंचा तो यह दुरुस्त नहीं है। वैसे म बतला दूं कि मैं इस रेजोल्यूशन को सपोर्ट करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं और मैं चाहता हूं कि इस को समर्थन मिले लेकिन उस के साथ ही यह भी जरूर कहूंगा कि हमारे माननीय सदस्य का यह कहना दुरुस्त नहीं है कि एग्रीकल्चर रिसर्च कौंसिल, और कमोडिटी कमेटीज ने इस देश का भला नहीं किया। आप सिर्फ कौटैन को ही देख लें। अभी पिछली दफा कौटैन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट थी सिर्फ ११ करोड़ की आमदनी कौटन कमेटी की जो सिफारिशें थीं और जो उस की रिसर्च थी, उस की वजह से हुई। आज हमारे देश में कितनी ऐसी कौटन पैदा होती है जो कि हम बाहर से मंगवाया करते थे। एक या सवा इंच स्टेपिल की है। यहां बहुत सारी कौटन पैदा होती है और कोशिश यही है कि एक मन कौटन भी बाहर से न आयें, कौटन कमेटी की कोशिश ऐसी है। इसी तरह आप जूट कमेटी और दूसरी कमोडिटी कमेटीज को देखें। इन से देश को इतना फायदा हुआ है कि जिस का कोई ठिकाना नहीं। इसलिये यह कहना कि उन कमेटियों से कोई काम नहीं हुआ और ए० आई० आर० आई० और ए० आर० सी० ने कोई काम नहीं किया, यह दुरुस्त नहीं है।

जनाबवाला कुछ अर्सा पहले, अब से चार पांच वर्ष पहले यह जो रिसर्च का काम होता था और जैसा कि मेरे दोस्त ने कहा रिसर्च वगैरह पर जो बहुत सी किताबें लिखी जाती थीं वे अंग्रेजी में लिखी जाती थीं और इस का उन की पहुंच आम जनता तक नहीं हो पाती थी लेकिन यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि हमारे आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर ने उधर ध्यान दिया और वे वाकई उस के लिये मुबारकबाद के मुस्तहक हैं। उन्हों ने एक नया मुहकमा निकाला और उस ने इस तरह की जानकारी वाली किताबें रिसर्च वगैरह की आम बोलचाल की भाषा में हिन्दी में निकालीं और उन का गांवों में प्रचार किया। इसलिये यह कहना दुरुस्त नहीं है कि एग्रीकल्चरल रिसर्च सेंटर ने किताबें नहीं निकालीं या उन को लौक में बन्द रक्खा। खसूसन जब से उन में रंधावा साहब गये तब से उन्हों ने और ज्यादा इस चीज को चलाया और इस का इंतजाम किया कि गांव वालों को उन रिसर्चेज से जानकारी कराई जाय और हिन्दी में किताबें छापीं। आज कल बहुत सारे रिसाले और किताबें हिन्दी व रीजनल जबानों में छपती हैं और आयन्दा ज्यादा से ज्यादा हिन्दी में किताबें छपेंगी। जब कि पहले सारा काम काज अंग्रेजी में चलता था और किताबें भी अंग्रेजी में छपती थीं। अब वहां पर बहुत सारा काम हिन्दी में होता है लेकिन तो भी मैं इस शिकायत में शामिल हूं कि जितना हम चाहते हैं उतना काम हिन्दी में नहीं होता है। हम चाहते हैं कि जो भी आप रिसर्च करें उस का फायदा देश का हर एक किसान उठा सके। उस को उस की जानकारी मिले। यह सच है कि जितना रुपया खर्च किया गया उतना फायदा देश को नहीं हुआ। सच बात यह है कि रिसर्च का ठीक तरह से कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है और कोआर्डिनेशन न होने से वह रिसर्च भी उतनी नहीं बढ़ी जितनी कि बढ़नी चाहिये थी। रिसर्च में कितने ही लोग काम करते हैं। यह हमारी एग्रीकलचर रिसर्च कौंसिल है, सेंटर की कमोडिटीज कमेटी है, बहुत सारी कमेटीज हैं, पुटैटोज की है, राइस की है, जूट की है और कौटेन की है और इन के जरिये सब जगह रिसर्च होती है और चूंकि हमारे संविधान में रिसर्च एक ऐसा सबजैक्ट है जो कि स्टेट्स सबजैक्ट है तो स्टेट्स में भी इस तरह की कौंसिलें हैं और स्टेट्स में इस तरह के काम होते हैं। वे लोकल रिसर्चेज करते हैं। फंडामेंटल रिसर्चेज ज्यादातर सेंटर वाले करते हैं। एक तरह से डुप्लीकेशन आफ वर्क होता है और इस के लिये हमेशा सवाल उठता है कि यह डुप्लीकेशन एवायड किया जाय

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

ऐस्टिमेट्स कमेटी के सामने भी इस का सवाल आता है कि इन के काम को किस तरह से कोआरडिनेट किया जाय और यह कोआरडिनेशन करने की तरकीबें सोची गईं। इस के लिये साल में कई कई कान्फ्रेन्सेज होती हैं, सैमीनार होते हैं कि वह रिसर्च का वर्क कैसे कोआरडिनेट किया जाय। हमारे जो ए० आई० आर० आई के रिसर्च एक्सपर्टस हैं व वर्कर्स हैं वे सूबों में जाते हैं और वहां जा कर उन की शिकायतों को हल करने की कोशिश करते हैं और सूबे वाले वहां भी आते हैं। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि इतने पर भी जिम रिसर्च का फायदा दूसरे मुल्कों में पहुंचाता है उतना फायदा हमारे देश में नहीं पहुंचता है।

अमरीका के अन्दर एक सेंट्रल रिसर्च कौंसिल है जो कि यह काम करती है। उस के आदमी देश के अन्दर हर खेत को जाकर देखते हैं और यह जानने की कोशिश करते हैं कि फलां खेत में उपज कम होती है तो क्यों होती है और दूसरे जो कीड़े जानवर वगैरह पैदा हो गये हैं और जो कि खेती को नुकसान पहुंचा रहे है उन को कैसे मारा जाय। वे गांव वालों को जरूरी हिदायतें देते हैं और इस तरह से उन को मदद और सलाह दे कर उन की उपज बढ़वाते हैं। इस तरह का हमारे देश में कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है।

अब जहां तक एनिमल हस्बेंड्री के रिसर्च का सवाल है एक तो उस बारे में कोई बहुत ज्यादा साइंटिफिक ज्ञान भी प्राप्त नहीं है और उसका कोई फायदा नहीं उठाया जाये। आज कोई सायल रिसर्च के वास्ते भेजे तो हालत यह है कि उसके बारे में दो साल तक रिपोर्ट ही नहीं आती है कि वह सायल कैसी है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि जितना रुपया खर्च हो रहा है उसका पूरा फायदा नहीं मिलता। वैसे रिसर्च तमाम जगहों पर होती है। युनिवरसिटीज में रिसर्च होती है और दीगर कई जगहों पर रिसर्च होती है। हमारी एग्रीकलचर रिसर्च कौंसिल इसके लिए काफी रुपया खर्च करती है लेकिन उसका जितना फायदा होना चाहिए वह नहीं होता है।

पिछली मर्तबा हमारे आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर व कौंसिल ने गवर्नमेंट से यह दरख्वास्त की थी कि यह जो एग्रीकलचरल सैस है यह डबल कर दिया जाये लेकिन वह सैस डबल नहीं हुआ। जब रुपया काफी आप के पास नहीं है, पूरा खर्च नहीं कर सकते तो यह जुर्रत भी नहीं होती कि ऐसी चीजों की भी रिसर्च की जाये जो कि फिलवाकया हमें करनी चाहिए। मुझे खुशी है कि जितनी स्कीम्स् कौंसिल के रूबरु पिछली दफा आईं उनको मंजूर किया और सब के वास्ते रुपया दे दिया। लेकिन मुझे ताम्मुल नहीं है कि सरकार को इस रेजोलूशन को मान कर कम से कम दूनी रकम देनी चाहिए थी ताकि रिसर्च का काम और जोरों से चलता। अभी हमारे भाई ने यू० के० की फीगर्स दीं, अमरीका की नहीं दीं। मैं खुद इसको मानता हूं और वह फीगर्स भी यही जाहिर करती हैं कि उन देशों में रिसर्चेज पर जितना खर्च किया जाता है उसका एक छोटा सा हिस्सा भी हमारे यहां खर्च नहीं हो रहा है। हमारे मुकाबले में वे देश एग्रीकलचर में बहुत अधिक तरक्की कर गये हैं। असलियत यह है कि हम पिछले बारह वर्ष से ही आजाद हुए हैं और हमने अभी पूरी तरह से इस एग्रीकलचर के मामले पर ध्यान देना शुरू ही किया है वैसे मैंने इसके मुताल्लिक पहले भी कहा था और अब भी कहता हूं कि एग्रीकलचर को आज भी उतनी प्रायरिटी और एम्पार्टेंस नहीं मिलती जितनी कि उसको मिलनी चाहिए। मैंने पहले भी इसको कहा था कि एग्रीकलचर

का पोर्टफोलियो ऐसे शख्स को दिया जाता है कि लीस्ट एम्पार्टेंट हो और मैंने उस पर बहुत झगड़ा किया और मैंने तो यहां तक कहा कि हमें इस गल्ले के मसले को वार फुटिंग पर हल करना चाहिए और हालांकि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब को एग्रीकलचर का कोई खास इल्म नहीं है तो भी मैंने कहा था कि इसकी एम्पार्टेंस बढ़ाने के लिए एग्रीकलचर का पोर्टफोलियो खुद प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब सम्हालें । अब मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि दूसरे देशों में एग्रीकलचर को कितना महत्व दिया जाता है । रूस में एक एग्रीकलचर मिनिस्टर ने कुछ गलती कर दी तो उसके लिए उसको इस्तीफा देना पड़ा । अभी जब रूस के प्रधान मंत्री श्री ख्रुश्चेव सूरत गढ़ फार्म देखने गये और उन्होंने हमारी मिकैनाइज्ड फार्मिंग को देख कर कहा कि उस से जो पैदावार हो रही है उसके लिए उन्होंने कहा कि यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि आपकी पैदावार अधिक हो रही है । इस से भी अधिक पैदावार करने की वहां पर गुंजाइश है । आखिर पैदावार मंशा के मुताबिक न बढ़ने की वजह क्या है ? हमने ऐनिमल हस्बेंडरी को बहुत नेगलेक्ट किया है । मेरे तो ख्याल में अगर सब से ज्यादा कोई कंडेम्नेशन है तो वह यही है कि गवर्नमेंट ने ऐनिमल हस्बेंडरी की तरफ कतई तवज्जह नहीं दी और जिसका कि नतीजा यह है कि हमारी गल्ले की पैदावार जितनी बढ़नी चाहिए वह नहीं बढ़ती है ।

अब हमारे सामने एक सवाल है और वह यह कि आया एग्रीकल्चर रिसर्च जो होती है उसका पूरा फायदा होता है या नहीं तो इसको देखने के वास्ते दो चीजें जरूरी हैं । एक तो यह कि जो काम अब तक किया है रिसर्च का वह काफी है या नहीं और दूसरे यह कि जो रिसर्चेज अब तक हुई हैं उन तमाम को कोआरडिनेट करके किसी नतीजे पर पहुंचा गया है या नहीं । मेरी राय यह है कि जितनी भी यह रिसर्चेज जगह जगह मुख्तलिफ जमातें करती हैं उनका ठीक से कोआरडिनेशन नहीं होता है और उसकी वजह से जितना फायदा पहुंचना चाहिये वह नहीं पहुंचता है । एस्टिमेटस कमेटी ने भी कहा था कि इस कोआरडिनेशन की बड़ी जरूरत है ताकि यह डुप्लीकेशन और झगड़ेबाजी चलती है वह दूर हो सके और उसका फायदा देश भर को सही तौर पर हो सके ।

मैं इसमें सहमत हूं कि यह जो कमेटी बनाने की तजवीज है इसमें पालियामेंट के मेम्बर्स हों गो कि इसमें शक नहीं कि वह एग्रीकल्चर के एक्सपर्टस नहीं हैं लेकिन तो भी पालियामेंट के मेम्बर्स इस कमेटी में लिये जायं और मुझे इसमें शक नहीं है कि उनकी राय जरूर मुफीद साबित होगी । मेरी समझ में इस तरह की कमेटी में कोमेन एलीमेंट की नुमायन्दगी डिजायरेबुल है और उस कमेटी में इन सब बातों पर विचार किया जाय और रिसर्च के साथ साथ जो बहुत जरूरी है वह यह देखना है कि रिसर्च का कोआरडिनेशन कैसे हो । यह इतनी साइंटिफिक बात नहीं है बल्कि यह एक तरह से ठीक से आरगनाइज करने का मामला है कि कैसे उनको कोआरडिनेट किया जाय । इसके अन्दर महज एक्सपर्टस का मामला नहीं है । एक्सपर्टस के साथ साथ इस कमेटी में ऐसे व्यक्ति भी लिये जाने चाहियें जो कि एक कल्चर्ड माइण्ड रखते हों । इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूं कि एक इस तरह की कमेटी कायम करने की बहुत जरूरत है और गवर्नमेंट को इस रेजोलूशन को मान लेना चाहिये ।

16 hrs.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई (विकाराबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, एग्रीकल्चर में बहिनों का हिस्सा तो बहुत होता है । अगर एक पुरुष खेत में

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई]

काम करता है तो उसके पीछे दस औरत काम करती हैं। अगर ऐसा न हो तो काम नहीं चल सकता। मैं कुछ किताबों से नहीं कहना चाहती। मैं अपने तजरबे की बात कहना चाहती हूं।

अभी अभी भाई भार्गव जी बोले थे। उनकी भाषा में एक शक्ति थी। मैं चाहती हूं कि वह भाषा सब तरफ गूंजे और उससे सब को बल मिले।

एग्रीकल्चर पर जो पैसा खर्च किया जाता है वह खराब नहीं जाता। जैसे अगर आप गाय को ज्यादा दान देंगे तो वह ज्यादा दूध देगी, इसी तरह से अगर आप एग्रीकल्चर पर ज्यादा रुपया खर्च करेंगे तो आपको उससे अधिक पैदावार मिलेगी। एग्रीकल्चरल रिसर्च बहुत जरूरी चीज है, इसलिये मैं इस रिजोल्यूशन को सपोर्ट करती हूं।

तीन चार दिन से ये बादल देख कर मेरा जी घबरा रहा है। मैं मध्य प्रदेश से लखनऊ गाड़ी में आयी और मैंने देखा कि हजारों मील में गेहूं की फसल खड़ी है। लेकिन यह जो बादल हो रहे हैं इनसे न मालूम कहां कहां वह फसल खराब हो जाएगी। मुझे आपने बीच में थोड़ा सा समय दिया है, मुझे मुसलसिल वक्त नहीं दिया जाता। इसलिये मैं थोड़े में अपनी बात कहना चाहती हूं।

अगर शहर में एक घर जलने लगता है तो टन से घण्टी बजती है और फायर इंजिन उसको बुझाने के लिये दौड़ता है। आप इस काम के लिये १२ महीने लाखों रुपया खर्च करके पूरा इन्तिजाम रखते हैं। इसी तरह का इन्तिजाम आप को गांवों के लिये करना चाहियें जहां देश की बड़ी जनसंख्या रहती है। वहां पर कभी अकाल पड़ जाता है, कभी बाढ़ आ जाती है। ऐसे समय में हमको अपनी पार्लियामेंट बन्द करके और सब कुछ बन्द करके उन लोगों की मदद के लिये जाना चाहिये। अगर किसान का खेत समय पर नहीं काटा जाता और उस पर पानी पड़ जाता है तो गल्ला खाने लायक नहीं रहता। गल्ला ही तो हमारा असली धन है। इसके लिये किसान पैसा लगाता है, काम करता है लेकिन जब काटने का वक्त आता है तो कई बार फसल नष्ट हो जाती है, जैसे खाना खाते वक्त उसमें मक्खी गिर जाए और खाने को खराब कर दे। इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि गांवों की तरफ आपकी बहुत ज्यादा तवज्जह होनी चाहिये। आपकी पुलिस क्या करती है। इसको गांवों में जाकर वहां पर लोगों की सेवा करनी चाहिये और उनके लिये इन्तिजाम करना चाहिये। क्योंकि अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाएगा तो लोगों को खाने के लिये गिजा कम मिलेगी।

हर इलाके पर बहुत ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। जैसा कि हमारे एक भाई ने कहा कि इस काम के लिये एक खास मिनिस्टर होना चाहिये जिसको इस काम का तजरबा हो। उसको अपना काम करने के लिये कैबिनेट की पाबन्दी नहीं होनी चाहिये। जब आवश्यकता हो तो वह जरूरी कार्रवाई कर सके। आपके प्लानिंग कमीशन में जो बड़े बड़े भाई बैठे हैं उनको मालूम नहीं कि एग्रीकल्चर क्या चीज है। जिस मिनिस्टर को एग्रीकल्चर का पोर्टफोलियो दिया जाए उसको एग्रीकल्चर का तजरबा होना चाहिये। कमेटी में जो लोग रखे जाएं उनको एग्रीकल्चर का तजरबा होना चाहिये। इस तरह नहीं करना चाहिये कि लक्ष्मीबाई को हैल्थ कमेटी में रख दिया जाए जो कि डाक्टर नहीं है, वह तो लोगों को मारना शुरू कर देगी। इस कमेटी में कुछ एग्रीकल्चुरिस्ट लेने चाहियें।

मैं इस रिजोल्यूशन को सपोर्ट करती हूं।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I heartily support the Resolution which has been put forward by Shri Inder J. Malhotra. It is good that we have a graduate of Agriculture in our Lok Sabha who

can focus our attention on scientific and technical problems relating to agriculture. His Resolution is very simple and workable. His Resolution if put to practice can achieve much. I find that some persons have opposed that Resolution.

At one time I was a member of the governing body of the Indian Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. That Council runs many laboratories and they are spread over all over India. They do research in fundamental science and also in applied science. A gentleman was invited from outside India to review the working of those laboratories. After he had produced a report, that report was entrusted to some members of the governing body of which I also happened to be one though I am not a scientist. We went through the report and gave practical suggestions for the implementation of that report. I think that is the kind of procedure which should be applied to the working of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. There should be a committee appointed for the assessment of its work, for the evaluation of its work. That committee can also, I think, do what was talked about by the hon. Member from Hissar: the work of co-ordination. What I find is that so far as agricultural research is concerned, our country is very adequately supplied. There is research going on in so many institutions. Then there are commodity committees and all kinds of things. It is not that we are not paying proper attention to agricultural research. We are doing that. But the difficulty is that we never take stock of what we have done. We never try to know from where we are starting, where we are now and in which direction we are to go in future. Now, that work can be done only by an assessment committee.

Another problem that arises is this. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research evolved a plan for having vigyan mandirs. What are those vigyan mandirs? You can call them scientific show-rooms or scientific exhibition which were to be located all over India. Those vigyan mandirs are there. They bring home to the minds of the people, to the minds of the average citizen of India what scientific research is going on. It is not for telling them about esoteric aspects of scientific research but about the workable aspects of scientific research. Now, I do not think we have many vigyan mandirs in our country at present. But the Minister of Scientific and Cultural Affairs appointed recently a committee to assess the work of those vigyan mandirs. We have extension service centres. These extension centres are there to act as a kind of a bridge between these agricultural research institutions and the average farmer. They are going to be a kind of conveyor-belt between these two agencies. But we know nothing about the extension service centres. Therefore, I think that as you have got a committee for assessing the work of Vigyan Mandirs and evaluating the work of the scientific laboratories, you must have a committee to take notice of what has been done by way of agricultural research so far. As Indians we feel proud of our agricultural scientists. I must say their work has been of great value even to the average farmer. I do not talk of people who do farming on a big scale, like the hon. Member from Rohtak. I go to a village and I find on the walls of that village written in very big and bold letters: "You should use this kind of wheat for your land or this kind of cotton or sugar or manure for your land." Who has told us all these things? These things have not fallen from America or from Canada or Great Britain. If we come to know that this kind of cotton or wheat is suited to our country, the credit for all this goes to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

What I would say is this. Self-examination has never done anybody any harm. Introspection has never don any harm to anybody. It has done good to individuals and institutions and parties and countries. So, I think we should adopt this Resolution of Shri Malhotra. I would, however, say

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

that the number of Members of Parliament should be kept to the minimum. Unless he be technically qualified, if anybody voluntarily offered himself for the membership on that committee, he should be definitely ruled out but that is not the point.

An Hon. Member: Indirectly, Shri D. C. Sharma should be there!

Shri D. C. Sharma: There is need for this kind of a committee. Our agriculture is like a patient who has too many physicians. It is like a sick man who is getting medicine from a homoepath, allopath, naturopath and from all kinds of physicians. Our agriculture is in that state of affairs:

मर्ज बढ़ता गया ज्यों ज्यों दवा की

As you know, Sir, there is no dearth of committees and commissions. There are two Ministries who are specialising in the appointment of committees and commissions. One of them is the Ministry of Agriculture and the other, the Ministry of Education. I do not know who should be given the first prize. Both of them are running a race so far as the appointment of committees and commissions is concerned. But the reports are never implemented or dovetailed or co-ordinated. The difficulty is not that they do not have reports. The difficulty is that their zeal for implementation is not enough. Agricultural production is one thing and agricultural research is another thing. The latter is a technical matter while the former is a matter of muscles and knowledge and all that kind of thing. Therefore, to bring the two together it is necessary that we should bring home to the minds of these peasants the great lessons of research and for that I would say that there should be an extension of the extension service. If they have Vigyan Mandirs, I think they should have extension service centres as broadly diffused in the country as possible.

Another thing that I would like to say is that agriculture depends upon the farmer. All honour to him. I bow to the Indian farmer. He is a great defender of our country. Agricultural production also depends upon agricultural research. Also, agriculture depends upon a net-work of agricultural schools, colleges and universities.

The most unfortunate thing is this, that when people go to study agriculture either at the school or at a college or university they get about 90 per cent. of theory and not even 10 per cent. of practice. Our agricultural education all along the line, at all levels is theory-ridden, it is impractical, it is also out of date. Look at the syllabi of schools which are imparting instruction in agriculture.

I would, therefore, say, that while we need agricultural education of the most up-to-date kind, while we need our farmers to have the latest kind of knowledge, we should see to it that agricultural research gets the proper share. Sir, it is the aim of progressive countries that they take agricultural research to the door of the farmer, to the field of the farmer, to the cottage of the farmer, to the home of the farmer. I think, unless agricultural research performs that role, in my opinion, the future of agriculture is not going to be as bright as we want it to be.

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Mover has, by the resolution which he has moved asked for the appointment of a committee consisting of Members of Parliament, well known agriculturists of the country and agricultural experts to evaluate the agricultural research programme in the country and to suggest ways and means for better co-ordination and improvement.

I am glad, Sir, the House got an opportunity of expressing its views on the quantum of research we have in the country so far as agriculture is concerned, as well as the adequacy

of funds that we provide and the results we obtain.

Naturally, the hon. Mover was very critical of all that we are doing. He was critical of the I.A.R.I. institute in Pusa, where he seems to have served sometime ago. He was critical of the I.C.A.R., and he pointed out many deficiencies and defects to answer which I do not think I have got sufficient time with me. He also complained that no results had been produced. I was sorry to see that a person who knows what agricultural education is and who has known also the working of the institute personally should say this. I should have expected him to be in better touch with the actual progress of research as well as production in the country.

I am sorry to say that he picked out, so far as increase in wheat production is concerned, years which probably suited his argument only. Actually, it is a matter of concrete fact that wheat production in the country has increased from 6·3 million tons to 9·7 million tons. The average also has increased, not merely the total wheat produced. Of course, I know it is insufficient for the needs of the country. But that apart, if we want to confine our attention merely to the progress of agricultural production, it will have to be admitted that not only in so far as the bulk production is concerned we have more than 50 per cent. of larger production, but in the average per acre production also there has been a very substantial increase of near about 40 per cent., if not more.

So, Sir, I am afraid some of the bases on which the hon. Member proceeded have not been chosen by him very happily, although there is a consensus of opinion in the House that we should from time to time evaluate what we have done and find out if there is any lack of co-ordination and if we are getting the best results out of the expenditure that we are incurring and so on. As my learned friend Shri D. C. Sharma pointed out, self-examination is a very good thing. In fact, the proposal before the Government was of a wider nature. When my hon. friend the Deputy Minister replied to a question the other day, he mentioned that the Government was thinking of a committee or commission which would have very broad terms of reference and would take up a much bigger task than the kind of committee which my hon. friend the Mover has suggested. We have not taken a final decision. That could be taken only when we ascertain and lay down what should be the terms of examination by this commission. Then we must circulate it to the State Governments to see if they have any suggestions to make. Then the various Ministries in the Government of India have to go through it and finally the Cabinet has to decide. So, there is no question of going back as my hon. friend Ch. Ranbir Singh suspected. He said:

कुछ पीछे हटने का सवाल है। इस में हटने का कोई सवाल नहीं है। हम वहां हटे ही नहीं हैं, जहां आप समझते हैं कि हम चले गये हैं।

We have not yet reached that stage which Ch. Ranbir Singh thought we had already attained. We have not taken as yet any positive decision that there should be a commission. We are still considering and examining the various aspects. So, the proposal of my hon. friend becomes a part of our wider thinking.

Fortunately we have had one of the best commissions that probably any country has ever had on agriculture although it was about 32 years ago. We owe our progress to that Commission and its recommendations and we have made considerable progress both with respect to agricultural research as well as agricultural production. What was the scope of that particular commission? It had a very wide scope. If the House would like to know the scope and work of that commission, I should mention these: the betterment of the conditions of the farmers and the rural areas, and with that end in view, to examine almost everything

[Dr P. S. Deshmukh]

bearing upon the life and prosperity of the rural areas—the farming community. It included forestry; it included co-operation; it included animal husbandry. It comprised every possible thing and all these aspects in a very significant way and not merely by way of a passing reference.

So, at the present time, I think it will comfort my hon. friend, the Mover of the resolution, if he knows that we have not given up this idea of a bigger committee. Nonetheless, we are also not irrevocably committed to it. We are still at the stage of consideration and nobody should infer either way—that we have promised to appoint a commission, that we are going back or that we are retracing our step and not going to have a commission.

So far as points made by the Mover of the resolution are concerned, if the only objective is to find out what is the degree of co-ordination we should have, whether our institutions are working properly, whether the scientists are getting proper encouragement or not, I would respectfully like to submit that these are things which are under daily examination more or less. Fortunately, at least during the five or six years since I have been in charge of the portfolio of agriculture, a large number of farmer-members are present in every committee, and I am glad to say and I am proud to say that all these farmer-members are justifying their presence and are contributing a great deal to the wisdom of the whole committee and even of the research organisations because they bring a practical view-point to bear upon the questions.

At present the I.C.A.R. is composed of not only scientists— the top-most and best scientists we have in the country—but also side by side many administrators whose duty it is to see that our research programmes work properly. On the I.C.A.R. are represented also hon. Members of this House. Thakurdasji has been there for years and years. and he does take very keen interest in the work of the I.C.A.R. So, the sort of committee which my hon. friend is suggesting could really be a sub-committee of the I.C.A.R., where already Parliament Members are there and farmers are also there. So, we will not have to bother much. In fact, I am not in great favour of it, because at every meeting of the I.C.A.R., we do try to review the progress we have made during the previous year and what remains to be done.

I would like to inform my hon. friend, the Mover, that during the last few years, under the somewhat dynamic leadership of Dr. Randhawa, as Vice-President of I.C.A.R., we have made very good progress and the scope of work of I.C.A.R. has been tremendously extended. The sort of conferences we are holding now were unknown, where the farmers who grow those particular crops and the research workers meet. Such conferences have been organised during the last three or four years regularly. There was a conference of the *jowar* research workers and the *jowar* producers. We have now set out to hold these meetings, with the result that we are getting out of the existing research facilities far more than we did at any previous time. There is, undoubtedly, very great scope for expansion of our research programme. In spite of the fact that I am holding this portfolio, I am one who has advocated that in our country with such a vast area to cover and so many crops to grow, the research programme is extremely inadequate and many of our schemes do not fructify. Many of the schemes which are sanctioned even by the I.C.A.R. do not actually get implemented, because we depend on the States to provide a matching contribution and the States find it difficult to find money. So, many of the schemes which are proposed and accepted by the I.C.A.R. do not get going.

Therefore, there are difficulties and we are conscious of them. But there is nothing very much of which we do not know. So, I would like to say that we are examining the whole question. How did we come to the question of the appointment of an agricultural commission? That was because of the Nalagarh Committee's recommendations. That committee had recommended a five-yearly examination by the States as well as the Central Government of the work in the field of agriculture. It referred not only to research, but also to the administrative difficulties and the policies that were made in the States and the Centre.

The reason why I called a meeting of the officers and was of the view that it would be worthwhile appointing a commission was, that very often our agricultural policies are made in an *ad hoc* manner without a proper introspection and proper examination. The policy-makers, so far as agriculture is concerned, are also a sort of back-benchers and not quite exactly those people who should be in charge of it. Very often we have got to dovetail our policies one with the other; we have to think of finance, the Planning Commission and so on. So, we felt that there was a certain amount of need to find out how the agricultural policies should be laid down and how they should be implemented. These were the broad aspects which were before me when we thought of this agricultural commission.

The purpose of this resolution is a very considerably limited one, one which really speaking has been before us and has been examined from time to time. For instance, this joint Indo-American team has examined most of the aspects which my hon. friend has just proposed. But I do not wish to say that this is the last word and there is nothing to be done. What the Mover has said could be examined by the standing committee of the I.C.A.R. itself and they could, if found necessary, constitute a committee out of themselves or take other people also and examine the whole thing. But I do not want to commit myself at this stage, either with respect to research work or the other matters. The whole subject is under consideration. In that view I hope my hon. friend will not press his Resolution.

We have also recently appointed an Agricultural Production Board. I might categorically and in a summary manner say that the question of co-ordination has not been absent from our mind at any stage. We have always been paying attention to it and trying to improve upon what exists. Apart from the I.A.R.I., we have a Board of Agriculture and a separate Board of Animal Husbandry. Thus such matters as what remains to be done, what are the future programmes, are considered from year to year and from meeting to meeting.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I know the composition of the Agricultural Board? Is any agriculturist included in that Board?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The Agriculture Board I am referring to is the Ministry's Board where agriculturists are included. This Board meets, I think, once in two years. The Board I referred to earlier is an official board is called The Agricultural Production Board. This Board is different from the Agriculture Board, to which I referred later.

Coming to the criticism of my friend that the schemes were not being technically examined and so on, I do not think this criticism is correct Every scheme that is proposed by the State Governments, or universities, or the agricultural colleges is examined by experts, the biggest experts we have in the country. I am sure Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava will bear me out that every scheme is considered sympathetically by technicians and examined whether it is worthwhile or not. The I.C.A.R., although it has not got unlimited funds, tries

[Dr P. S. Deshmukh]

to take up every item of research which is worthwhile.

We have also recently expanded the scope of research very considerably. We have established more research sub-stations. As my friend from Himachal Pradesh has stated, a good deal of research in horticulture and various other branches is taking place. We are also setting up a large number of regional research centres. Naturally, because we achieved independence late these things were not attended to prior to that. But, as time goes on, every aspect of agricultural research is being attended to better and better.

As I said, there are many more institutions to be set up. It is our aim to have far more sub-stations and regional institutions. So many are being set up. The question of soil analysis was referred to by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. Three years ago, it was unknown and was not at all being attempted. During the last two years we have been able to establish 24 soil analysis laboratories and any farmer can send a sample of his soil and get it analysed free of cost. Of course, there are defects. It has not been properly advertised and people do not know how to take samples for testing etc.

All the same, there is no aspect of agricultural improvement which has escaped our attention and there is no time when we have not tried to pay attention to achieve better co-ordination and to get the best out of our institutes. I would not like to take more time of the House, but I would like to say that to condemn the I.A.R.I. in sweeping terms is not at all correct. The I.A.R.I. has done glorious work which has been applauded by every scientist in the world. There are many other aspects of work in which also our scientists have done excellent work, and the results have also gone to the farmers. It was only recently that we organised the Extension Directorate. For what purpose? With the intention that the results of the research should flow to the farmers. Of course, it will take some time before we can say that we are fully satisfied with it, but no attempt is lacking on our part and we are doing all those things which have been suggested here. I, therefore, hope that the hon. Member will not press his Resolution; otherwise, I will have to oppose it.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: I am glad to know from the hon. Minister that in the past they have done well and that in the future as well Government would be considering and examining the question of co-ordination by various agricultural committees. But I am afraid that the hon. Minister has not followed the main point of my Resolution. My point is that such a committee is necessary. Why? To examine the question whether we should have the I.C.A.R. in our country, whether we should have agricultural boards in our country, whether we should have an agricultural commission in our country and whether agricultural research be handled only by the Centre or by the States also. I am afraid this point has been overlooked.

As far as the question of IARI is concerned, I would only like to submit, through you, to the hon. Minister that he visits that institute as a Minister. I have been a student of that institute. My class-fellows and colleagues are working there. I go there as a colleague. So I am in a better position to know what is going on inside that institution as compared to the hon. Minister. I would still impress.... (*Interruption*).

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am prepared to take notice of these defects and see that they are rectified. For this no committee is necessary. We will take note of all the various defects, which my hon. friend has pointed out, and examine them without a committee.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: For the assurance received from the hon. Minister I am thankful to him as also to other hon. colleagues for their support to this Resolution. In view of the assurance I withdraw the Resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member leave to withdraw his resolution?

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

16.38 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE*: RENAMING OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Shri Subiman Ghose (Burdwan): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I move that—

> This House is of opinion that the Andaman and Nicobar Islands be named as 'Swadesh Dwip, and 'Swaraj Dwip' respectively.

There is one amendment to this Resolution. Shri Chaudhuri has submitted an amendment to the effect that instead of 'Swadesh Dwip' it be named 'Sahid Dwip'. In the beginning I want to say that I am ready to accept that amendment. On the basis that he will move it I will advance with my speech.

At the outset let me make myself very clear by saying that this Resolution is not the outcome of an idle thought or any fanciful suggestion which I am asking the Government to accept. Its name was given by the provisional government of free India which was established in Far East Asia on the 21st October, 1943. By moving this Resolution I am offering an opportunity to the Government to liquidate a fraction of the huge debt that the country owes to Azad Hind Fauj and its supreme commander. What are the achievements of Azad Hind Fauj? That is known to every-one, old, young and child, in India. It is not for me to develop that point here. But I will draw the attention of the House to the writing of one British author and that will be sufficient. He says:

> "There can be thus little doubt that the Indian National Army not in its unhappy career on the battlefield but in its thunderous disintegration hastened the end of the British rule in India."

That is the writing of a Britisher who fought in Far East Asia. The Britishers admitted that it was the activities of the Azad Hind Fauj that hastened the end of British rule. I do not know whether the Government has acknowledged that anywhere except for some expression of pious wish or anything like that.

Before I press my point, I want to give a little bit of the history of these islands.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I may bring to the notice of the hon. Member that the whole time allotted to the Resolution is one hour. So, he will have his share of only about 15 minutes; 15 minutes may be required by the Minister, and half an hour should be allowed to the other Members to participate in the discussion.

Shri Subiman Ghose: According to British historians, the name of the Andaman islands has always been some form of Andaman, which more than probably represents *Handuman*, the Malayan form of Hanuman, treating the island as the abode of the Hindu mythological monkey people. Regarding the Nicobar islands, the British historians say that it is the land of the naked, and therefore it has been named as Nicobar islands. Be that as it may, we find that near about these islands there were piracies, shipwrecks and distressed crews, and in 1788 the East India Company commissioned the great surveyor, Archibald Blair, to start a settlement, and the capital of the islands, Port Blair, was named after him.

[Shri Subiman Ghose]

The mutiny of 1857 threw a large number of mutineers, deserters and rebels on the hands of the Government with whom it was difficult to deal, and in November of that year it was finally decided to send them to Andamans. That is the year when the penal settlement was proposed and in 1858 the great experiment commenced. Thereafter, in 1872 the Andaman and Nicobar islands were formed into a Chief Commissionership, and in the same year occurred an event of great importance. Lord Mayo, the Viceroy of India, was killed by a convict while on a visit of inspection to the settlement. That is the history, we get from the Britishers.

Then came the Second World War when the Japanese conquered these islands. Then, General Tojo, the Premier of Japan, expressed his wish of handing over these islands to the Provisional Government of Free India, but there was some sort of obstruction by the naval authorities who thought that if they were handed over, there might be some difficulty regarding naval expeditions, but the Supreme Commander of the Indian National Army, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, seized the opportunity and named the islands as "Shaheed" (martyr) island and "Swaraj" (independent) island respectively. He named these two islands in this manner, and these were the first names that were given after 21st October, 1943.

Then, on 29th December, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose went there; he was received by the Japanese Admiral at Port Blair in the Andaman Islands. He stayed in the former residence of the British Chief Commissioner, received the 'Freedom of Port Blair' from its Mayor, toured the islands' defences, and saw the famous prison there where many Indian revolutionaries served their sentence and had laid own their lives. Then, on 22nd February, 1944, Netaiji sent Lt. Col. Lokanadhan, a senior officer of the Indian Medical Service as the Governor of these two islands. Therefore, after the formation of the Azad Hind Government, and the sending of this Governor on 22nd February, 1944, India got a foretaste of governing themselves. That was the prelude or the harbinger, I should say, of the present Government. Provisional Government, as is well known, is a Government which to all intents and purposes is widely recognised by various nations. And when that famous trial took place in Red Fort, the celebrated jurist and late lamented Bhulabhai Desai remarked that there should be a trial on the basis of international law, as this was a Government legally formed and widely recognised by various other independent nations.

And what did this Government do? Since my time is very short, I shall just mention these things briefly. It was eventually agreed that Hindustani should be the common language, that Jai Hind should be the common greetings, that the Congress tricolour flag should be the national flag and that the poem of Tagore should be the National Anthem. I would ask: Has the present Government done anything more than this?

Regarding the tricolour flag, he said that that would be the national flag here, and that it would be changed only when he went to India and the people wanted a change, and otherwise that would remain as the national flag of India. And that is what has happened.

Now, we say that ours will be a socialistic pattern of society. But I would just give you a quotation from a speech delivered by Netaji in the Tokyo University on 24th November, 1944. It is as follows:

> "Therefore, public opinion in India is in favour of some socialist system in which the initiative will not be left to private individuals but the State will take over the responsibility for solving economic questions; whether it is a question of industrialising the

country or modernising agriculture, we want the State to step in and take over the responsibility and put through reforms within a short period, so that Indian people could be put on their legs at an early period."

Therefore, when we say at the present moment that we want a socialist pattern of society, we must remember that the advance thinking of it was done in the year 1944. The Provisional Government gave the idea of what will be the form of Indian society, what will be the National Anthem, what will be the National Flag and what will be the National greeting. All these we have accepted *in toto* without acknowledging it. We have not acknowledged this anywhere, nor have we let the people of India know that this was done by the Azad Hind Government, the first Provisional Government of Free India.

Then the question arises whether he will live in history. Again I quote the British writer. He himself posed this question: will he live in history? He answers:

> "By the magnitude of this conception, by example of his magnetic, burning zeal, his tenacity and personal force, by the tradition he left of sacrificial patriotism must be measured by the stature of Subhas Bose. His place in history cannot be denied. Idol of the masses, his youthful daring....his reckless courage caught the imagination of India. He gave much to his country. Even after the ruin of all he built, something of substance remained. Had he lived to see the Republic of India, he would assuredly have given much more."

This is written by a British writer who is sometimes very bitter against Netaji Subhas Bose.

If everything that he gave has been accepted by the Government—the National Flag, the National greeting the form of society envisaged by the Provisional Government of Free India which was, to all intents and purposes, the first Government of Free India when Indians to the tune of 3 million tasted freedom and came to rule themselves—I do not know why this simple Resolution which seeks to name Andamans as 'Sahid Dwip' and Nicobars as 'Swaraj Dwip' should not be accepted.

There is no question of sentiment here. As I have stated, in 1788 when the East India Company sent Archibald Blair to start a settlement there, the capital town was named Port Blair. If the first Provisional Government of Free India conquered these two islands and established its Government there, there is absolutely no objection whatsoever to changing the names. If we go into the history of it, we know what the Andamans have meant to us. Sometimes the Andamans are called *Puli Polao*.

An Hon. Member: *Kala Pani*.

Shri Subiman Ghose: It is called *Kala Pani*. In West Bengal it is called *Dwip Chalan*. Nobody calls it Andamans. Nobody calls it Nicobar. To commemorate these activities I have suggested that Andamans should be named *Swadesh Dwip* and the Nicobar Islands *Swaraj Dwip*.

In this matter nobody can be more sorrry than myself to say that even on the ruins of the *Azad Hind Fauj* this Goverament has mostly benefited. Uptill now from the foot of the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, from Gujarat to the Naga Hills, from the Indian Ocean to the Arabian Sea, we have not found anything that has been done by this Government to commemorate the activities of the *Azad Hind Fauj* or its Supreme Commander. We have found the Government's anxiety to prove by evidence the death of the Supreme Commander. Dead or alive it is nobody's concern. The anxiety that has been exhibited by Government to prove the death. Every Indian wanted that anxiety on the part of Government to commemorate the activities of the I.N.A. and its Supreme

[Shri Subiman Ghose]

Commander; but that has not been done. I will be very grateful to Government if they can show any instance in which they have done it.

We hear very good words at the time of birthday celebrations and sometimes in elections. But we never find that Government has acknowledged its debt to the *Azad Hind Fauj* or its Supreme Commander. They fought for India and I have quoted the British author that the *Azad Hind Fauj* hastened the withdrawal of British rule. Because of these facts and other circumstances, I think there cannot be possibly any objection on the part of Government to accepting these names.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

> "This House is of opinion that the Andaman and Nicobar Islands be named as 'Swadesh Dwip' and 'Swaraj Dwip' respectively."

There is an amendment of Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore): Sir, I beg to move—

In the Resolution,—

for 'Swadesh Dwip' *substitute* 'Sahid Dwip'.

My amendment, of course, is not very important. It only seeks to rectify a typographical mistake. As a matter of fact, Netaiji Subhash Chandra Bose wanted the Andamans to be named 'Sahid Dwip' and not 'Swadesh Dwip'. That is because, Andamans, as you know, has been the graveyard of many patriots.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would the hon. Member like to continue next time?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue next day.

16.59 hrs.

*ELECTION PETITION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, we will take up the half-an-hour discussion of Shri Ram Krishan Gupta. The hon. Member is aware that he shall have 10 minutes for himself and ten minutes for the reply.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta (Mahendragarh): I shall be very thankful if I can have 15 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Fifteen minutes for the hon. Member and another fifteen minutes for the Minister's reply. Then, no other hon. Member can participate.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: The time may be extended, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot extend 30 minutes into a longer period. He may have 12 minutes, then.

17 hrs.

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह क्वेश्चन नं० ५६८, जिसके बारे में आज डिस्कशन हो रहा है, बहुत ज्यादा अहमियत रखता है। यह जो एलेक्शन पिटिशन है, जिसकी बाबत इस क्वेश्चन में जिक्र किया गया है, वह जुलाई सन् १९५५ से पेंडिंग है। आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि अगर एक पिटिशन में इतने साल लग जायें तो बाकी देश के ऊपर क्या असर पड़ेगा। मैं यह बात इसलिये कह रहा हूं कि हमारे देश के अन्दर जो डिमाक्रेटिक ढांचा है उसका दारमदार एलेक्शन पर है। इसके बारे में दो रायें नहीं हो सकतीं। आनरेबल मिनिस्टर ने अपने जवाब में यह फरमाया था :

> "The Election Commission is doing all that is within its power to expedite its disposal. It has stressed on the Chairman of the Tribunal the desirability of expediting the trial of the petition."

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*Half-an-hour Discussion.

उन्होंने अपने जवाब में जो कुछ फरमाया है उसके बावजूद इसमें काफ़ी देर हुई। मैं आज हाउस के सामने यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि इस देरी का असली कारण क्या है।

जहां तक मैं समझता हूं यह सही बात है, और मैं इसे जरूर हाउस के सामने रक्खूंगा कि अगर इस एलेक्शन पिटीशन में पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर रेस्पांडेंट न होते तो इस का फैसला पहले ही हो जाता। इसके लिये मैं कुछ सबूत भी हाउस के सामने पेश करूंगा। आनरेबल मिनिस्टर ने अपने जवाब में यह भी कहा कि देरी के जो कारण थे उनमें सबसे बड़ा कारण यह था :

"Unavoidable changes in the composition of the Tribunal."

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ट्रिब्यूनल के कम्पोजीशन में जो चेन्जेज हुए उनके क्या कारण थे। हमारे माननीय मिनिस्टर ने जो जवाब दिये थे उनको अगर गौर से पढ़ा जाय मेरी बात बात, जो मैंने अभी कही थी, वद साफ तौर पर साबित हो जायेगी। माननीय मंत्री ने यह फरमाया था :

"If I may give their names, the first gentleman who was appointed was a gentleman by the name of Shri Manohar Singh Bakshi, District and Sessions Judge, Hoshiarpur. He was appointed as the Chairman of the Tribunal. There was an allegation against him later on that he was a very close associate of one of the respondents to the petition."

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस रिस्पांडेंट से पहले चेअरमैन का ताल्लुक था वह कौन था। क्योंकि जैसा कि इस पिटीशन में कहा गया है, इस बात का शुरू में ख़याल रक्खा जाता, और मेरा भी यह ख़याल है कि एलेक्शन कमीशन को यह चाहिये था कि जब ट्रिब्यूनल मुकर्रर किया गया उस वक्त इस बात का ख़याल रक्खा जाता कि ऐसे आदमी को चेअरमैन मुकर्रर न करे जो कि किसी रेस्पांडेंट से एसोसियेटेड ही न हो, बल्कि क्लोजली एसोशिएटेड हो। अगर शुरू में इस बात का ख्याल रक्खा जाता तो मेरे ख़याल है कि पिटीशन का फैसला करने में इतनी देरी न होती।

दूसरी बात जो मैं हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि कुछ अरसे के बाद उनमें से एक मेम्बर को असिस्टेंट एडवोकेट जनरल बना दिया गया और एक मेम्बर को रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री में एक जिम्मेदार पोस्ट दी गई। अगर यह भी मालूम करने की कोशिश की जाये कि यह क्यों हुआ, इसके लिये क्या कारण था, तो उससे भी जो कुछ मैंने पहले कहा, उस बात के लिये काफी सबूत मिल जायेगा।

तीसरी बात जो मैं इसके बारे में कहना चाहता हूं, और यह मेरा सवाल था कि जो रेस्पांडेंट है, जिसके लिये करप्ट प्रैक्टिसेज के चार्जेज हैं, वह कौन है। इसके बारे में कह दिया गया कि यह क्वेश्चन एराइज नहीं होता। लेकिन आगे चल कर माननीय मंत्री जी ने खुद मेरी इस बात को तसलीम कर लिया कि इस पिटीशन में अगर कोई क्वेश्चन है तो वह सिर्फ एक ही क्वेश्चन है और वह करपट प्रैक्सिज का है। उन्होंने आगे चल कर कहा :

"There are certainly other issues involved, mainly charges of corrupt practice against some respondents which, I suppose are the main issue. So, it be tried fairly and properly after examination of all the witnesses available and that is going on at the present moment."

इस लिये मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस पिटीशन में मेन इश्यू यह है। तीसरी बात जहां पर देरी का ताल्लुक है, आनरेबल मिनिस्टर ने अपने जवाब में यह फरमाया कि कमीशन को यह पावर हासिल नहीं है कि ट्रिब्यूनल जो आलरेडी ऐप्वाइंट हो चुकी है उसे डिसमिस कर दे। यह बात ठीक है और मैं इस से एग्री करता हूं, लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह मालूम करना चाहता हूं कि क्या जो पुराना एक्ट था, या जो एक्ट अब है उसको भी ले

[श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त]

लें, उस ऐक्ट के अन्दर यह सैक्शन मौजूद है और उसमें साफ तौर पर कहा गया है :

"If during the course of the trial any member of a Tribunal is for any reason unable to perform his functions or has to relinquish his membership, the Election Commission shall appoint another member, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3) and upon his joining the Tribunal the trial shall be continued as if he had been on the Tribunal from the commencement of the trial...."

इस सेक्शन को हाउस के सामने रखने से मेरा मतलब यह है कि मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब चैअरमैन को जो दूसरे की पोस्ट उसे दी गई और उसे कबूल कर लिया तो क्या उसके बाद उसको यह लेटर लिखा गया कि उसे खुद बखुद रिजाइन कर देना चाहिये । इसलिये मैंने इस सेक्शन को इस हाउस के सामने रक्खा है । नये कानून में जो सेक्शन ८६ है उसमें दिया हुआ है :

"The Election Commission may at any stage after notice to parties and, for reasons to be recorded, withdraw any petition pending before a Tribunal and transfer it for trial to another Tribunal...."

अगर इस पुराने कानून की तहत भी इस सेक्शन को क्लोजली स्टडी किया जाये तो मेरा खयाल है कि एलेक्शन कमीशन कम से कम चेअरमैन को यह खत जरूर लिख सकता था और यह सलाह जरूर दे सकता था कि चूंकि उन्होंने एक जिम्मेदार पोस्ट को एक्सेप्ट कर लिया है, इसलिये उन्हें इस पोस्ट से स्तीफा दे देना चाहिये ।

इसके बाद जो दूसरी बात मैं इस सिलसिले में कहना चाहता हूं वह भी बहुत अहम है, और वह यह है कि आप को यह जान कर हैरानी होगी कि जो मेन रिस्पांडेंट का वकील है उसको भी असिस्टेंट एडवोकेट जनरल की पोस्ट दे दी गई है और वह अब तक इस पिटीशन के अन्दर इस केस को कंडक्ट कर रहा है। आप शायद यह कहेंगे कि यह मुकदमा सिविल ला का है सिविल ला की तहत शायद यह परमीशन उसे हो सकती है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस बात के लिये परमीशन देने वाला कौन है । इसलिये यह बात भी बहुत अहमियत रखती है । इसके साथ साथ आखिर में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक एलेक्शन पिटीशन का ताल्लुक है, उसके बारे में एक नहीं आपको काफी रूलिंग्स ऐसी मिलेंगी कि एलेक्शन ला कई लिहाज से मामूली सिविल ला से डिफर करता है । एक जजमेंट में ऐसा कहा गया है :

"An election petition is not a matter in which the only persons interested are candidates who are arraigned against each other at the election. The public also are sufficiently interested in it. It is not merely in the sense that election has news value but election is an essential part of the democratic process."

यह बात मैंने इसलिये कही कि एलेक्शन ला को आम सिविल ला ट्रीट करेंगे और स्टेट का जो एडवोकेट जनरल है उसकी सर्विसेज को युटिलाइज किया जाय इससे आप अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि दूसरी पार्टीज को कितना नुकसान हुआ होगा । इसलिये मैं यह बात हाउस के सामने रखता हूं कि यह भी एक बड़ा अहम मामला है और इस बात की तरफ भी पूरा ध्यान दिया जाय । बल्कि इसके बारे में यहां तक कहा गया है :—

An election enquiry is of a quasi-criminal nature inasmuch as its findings on corrupt practices have penal effects.

यह तो सिर्फ करप्ट प्रैक्टिसेज की ही बात है । इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मेरी माननीय मिनिस्टर से यह अपील है कि इस बात की पूरी कोशिश की जाय कि इस पेटीशन का जल्द से जल्द फैसला किया जाय इस के लिये

मैं दो तजवीजें हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं । एक तजवीज तो यह है कि एक ऐसा नया ट्रिब्यूनल बनया जाय जिसके कि चेयर मैन पंजाब से बाहर हों ताकि उनको एन-फुलेऍंस न किया जा सके । दूसरी तजवीज मेरी इस बारे में यह है कि इसकी हियरिंग डे टु डे होनी चाहिये और दोनों पार्टीज को अपना डिफेंस करने का इक्वैल मौका दिया जाये क्योंकि इसी पर हमारी डेमोक्रेसी की कामयाबी का दारोमदार है ।

इसके बाद अन्त में मैं दो सवाल माननीय मंत्री के सामने रखना चाहता हूं ......

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जी नहीं बहुत हो लिये । पन्द्रह मिनट आपको बोलते हो गये और अगर मैं आपको बोलने दूं तो जहां अन्य मेम्बर साहबान क्वैश्चन करना चाहते हैं उनको मैं एकोमोडेट नहीं कर सकूंगा ।

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त : बहुत अच्छा । मेरी आखिरी अपील यही है कि चूंकि यह पेटीशन ६ साल से पेंडिंग है इसलिये इसको जल्द से जल्द तय कराने के वास्ते पूरी कोशिश की जाय ।

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only Sardar Iqbal Singh and Shri Sadhan Gupta have sent advance notices to me.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I am one of the sponsors.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot allow all the sponsors in a half-hour discussion.

Shri Tangamani: I am one of the sponsors and I must be given a chance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That does not matter. If there are 12 sponsors in half-an-hour how can I provide time for all the sponsors?

Shri Tangamani: Because my name was there I did not send advance notice; otherwise I would have also sent an advance notice.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is under rule 55(2). Under 55(5) advance intimation is to be sent to the Chair. Now, Sardar Iqbal Singh. I will allow Shri Tangamani an opportunity to put a question.

सरदार इकबाल सिंह (फीरोजपुर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं इस सिलसिले में सबसे पहले तो यही बात कहना चाहता हूं कि जो यह प्रेजेंट काम किया गया है.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल पूछिये, तकरीर नहीं कर सकते ।

सरदार इकबाल सिंह : ऐसे वक्त जब कि एक एलेक्शन पेटीशन चल रही हो, मैं यह तो मान सकता हूं कि उसका ट्रिब्युनल नहीं बना लेकिन ताहम जब कोई एलेक्शन पेटीशन एक दफा दाखिल हो जाय तो वह एक स्मि की जुडिशिएल प्रोसीडिंग्स हो जाती है और उसमें यहां पर पार्लियामेंट के उन मेम्बरों का दखल देना कुछ मुनासिब नहीं..

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । मैंने पहले भी कहा कि आप सवाल पूछिये, तकरीर आप नहीं कर सकते ।

सरदार इकबाल सिंह : इसलिये मैं तो यही कहना चाहता हूं कि इस मौके पर दखल देना मुनासिब नहीं और जो इंटरेस्टड हैं वे उसमें दखल देना चाहते हैं ।

Shri Tangamani: Sir, in reply to the Starred Question No. 568 the hon. Minister stated that the first Chairman of the Tribunal was replaced and the second Chairman was also replaced. I would like to know whether the third Tribunal which has been set up with Messrs. Chaddah, Puri and Seth is properly constituted. I would like to know whether there is any truth in the fact that Shri Chaddah, Chairman of the Tribunal has retired and has been appointed in the Punjab. I

[Shri Tangamani]

would like to know the various interlocutory orders and appeals to which a reference was made on the previous occasion. We were told on 3-1-1959....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Questions have been finished and the hon. Member is now making a speech.

An Hon. Member: He is putting another question.

Shri Tangamani: On 3-1-1959 the records were sent back to the tribunal. I would like to know whether any specific date has been fixed for finishing these tribunal matters.

My last question is, how many out of the 30 witnesses who are still remaining have been examined since the reply which was given in the House the other day?

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): Is it not a fact that Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon was made a co-respondent in this case after three years?

Shri M. C. Jain (Kaithal): Sir, with your permission, I want to put two questions. The first is, is the Government prepared to set up an enquiry as to the cause of the delay in deciding this election petition.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Another tribunal to find out whether one tribunal has decided the case or not?

Mr. M. C. Jain: My second question is, is it not a fact that a notice for a serious charge of corruption has been served on Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon, Chief Minister of Punjab, as to why he should not be debarred from standing in elections and, if so, when was the notice served.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): Why was not the power of the Election Commission under section 89 of the Representation of the People Act invoked to settle the case quickly? Secondly, why were not the other recommendatory provisions in the R.P.A. that election petitions should be finished within some fixed period attended to at least either by the Government in consultation with the Election Commission or by the Election Commission *suo moto*?

Sardar Iqbal Singh: One question, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. The hon. Minister.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, may I give a chronological account of this matter so that all questions relating to the facts concerning this petition may be answered without adverting to each and every question individually? On the 1st of May, 1955, there was a by-election held in the Hoshiarpur constituency for filling up a vacancy caused there in an Assembly seat, when the vacancy was declared. The respondent, Amar Singh, was declared elected by a majority of about 5,000 votes. On the 15th July, 1955, an election petition was filed by one of the defeated candidates, namely, Balbir Singh, against Amar Singh, the other candidate. In the original petition neither Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon nor the other gentleman, Daljit Singh, who is a Member of Parliament, were mentioned. In fact, they could not have been mentioned.

Now, on the 3rd September, 1955, the Chairman was appointed to hear the election petition under the old Act, because the hon Members will recollect that the Act suffered an amendment only in 1956, and that answers some of the queries put on this side, as to whether some of the provisions will apply to the petition which was filed before the amendment of 1956.

Shri Narasimhan: Are they not operative?

Shri A. K. Sen: No, because it is not given retrospective effect. On the 3rd September, 1955, the Chairman of the tribunal was appointed under the Act as it was before the amendment, with Shri Bakshi, the District and Sessions Judge of Hoshiarpur, as Chairman. He was the District Judge of the very constituency, naturally. He was appointed Chairman, pending the appointment of the other two members. At that time, the rule was that two members would have to be judicial officers and the other an advocate. It was a three-member tribunal.

On the 19th September, 1955, Shri Bakshi resigned. I think any District Judge would resign in those circumstances. It may be true or it may not be true, but that is a reminder of the fact that neither the public nor the Members of Parliament should be very free in hurling accusations against judicial members or judges whether they are true or not, unless they are absolutely true. Anyway, like a good judge, as soon as allegations were made, Shri Bakshi resigned from the chairmanship.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Shri Manohar Singh Bakshi is a man of integrity and ability.

Shri A. K. Sen: Yes; I would have expected it from any judge because I have very great faith in our judiciary. As soon as the allegations were made, the principle being that justice should not only be done, but should appear to be done, Shri Bakshi resigned, true to the traditions of the profession to which he belonged. That was on 19th September, 1955. In his place, Shri Kartar Singh Chadha, Additional District and Sessions Judge of Ludhiana was appointed as the Chairman of the Tribunal. On the 22nd November, 1955, the other two members were appointed, *viz.*, the judicial member and the advocate member. They were Shri Maharaj Kishore, a retired District Judge and one Mohinder Singh Pannun, an advocate, I understand an advocate of distinction in the Punjab, who is now the Assistant Advocate General.

On the 29th March, 1956, not very late, the preliminary issues were disposed of by the tribunal. In May, 1956, Shri Maharaj Kishore, the judicial member, resigned his membership, on his being appointed as Special Judicial Officer in the Ministry of Rehabilitation, Government of India. Hon. Members must remember that at that time Shri Pratap Singh Kairon was not anywhere in the picture. So, the insinuation that this man was drawn from his work as a member of the tribunal to some job simply just to help someone is not quite correct, because it was the Central Rehabilitation Ministry which drew him and we could not blame anybody for doing it, because the gentleman was getting a more permanent job.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri): Was this appointment made after consultation with the State Government?

Shri A. K. Sen: I do not know. The Central Rehabilitation Ministry do not usually make appointments after consulting the State Governments. In this case, no consultation was necessary because this gentleman was not an acting Judge; he had retired.

In his place, one Shri Badri Prasad Puri, Additional District and Sessions Judge, Ludhiana, was appointed by the Chief Election Commissioner. Hon. Members may be informed at this stage that Shri Puri was one of the Judges who had differed from the Chairman in finding that there was a *prima facie* case for corrupt practice and therefore show-cause notices should be issued to the two persons whose names find a place here. Shri Badri Prasad Puri was appointed in the place of Shri Maharaj Kishore.

It went on. In October, 1956, the other gentleman, Mohinder Singh Punnun, advocate Member, resigned the membership of the tribunal as he

[Shri A. K. Sen]

had been appointed Assistant Advocate General. I should have imagined that simply because an advocate is appointed as Assistant Advocate General, he is not disqualified from adjudicating upon a dispute in which even the highest man in the land may be accused. In my own limited experience, I know Advocates-General in the past were entrusted by consent of parties to adjudicate on disputes to which Government was a party and it is not infrequent in our own experience that Advocates-General have made awards against Government, of which they happen to be the Advocates-General. That is the best tradition of the bar.

Anyway, when this gentleman was appointed Assistant Advocate General, accusations were hurled that an Assistant Advocate General should not be in charge of this election petition. As soon as that accusation was hurled, the Chief Election Commissioner brought it to the notice of Shri Pannun and Shri Pannun, true to the traditions of the bar again, resigned, because as I said, justice should not only be done, but must appear to be done.

The Chief Election Commissioner was very cautious and he brought someone from outside Punjab. On the 9th November, 1956, in the place of Shri Pannun, one Shri D. D. Seth, an advocate from Allahabad, was appointed That takes us up to November, 1956, with constant changes in the composition.

In October, 1957, the examination of witnesses started. Witnesses were examined in order to find out whethere there was a *prima facie* case of charge of corrupt practice brought against the two gentlemen, Shri Pratap Singh Kairon, who was Development Minister at the time the election was held and at the time the elction petition was filed and Shri Daljit Singh.

Shri M. C. Jain: Is it a fact that these charges were already there in the election petition?

Ch. Ranbir Singh: They were not respondents.

Shri A. K. Sen: If the hon. Member gives me a little time I can assure him that nothing will be withheld from the House. As I said in the beginning, in the election petition there were certain charges of corrupt practices. But the two gentlemen against whom the corrupt practices were pressed in the petition were not mentioned as respondents when these charges were pressed.

An Hon. Member: How is it necessary?

Shri A. K. Sen: No, I am not saying it is necessary. I am stating the facts. Without making any deviation, I was stating the facts as objectively as possible.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: They could not be mentioned as respondents.

Shri A. K. Sen: That was what I said, if he had heard me.—They were not sited as respondents, as they could not be—and you will find it from the transcript of the statement I have made in the beginning.

Then what happened? Many witnesses were examined and on the 26th of October 1957, by a majority of two to one the Tribunal found that there was *prima facie* case of corrupt practice and, therefore, notice should be issued against Shri Pratap Singh Kairon and Shri Daljit Singh. Here it is necessary to state the nature of the corrupt practices alleged, because when you mention the word "corrupt practices" it means sometimes, at least to the public, as if some culpable wrong or criminality attaches to the persons charged. In this case the corrupt practices urged were as follows. Shri Pratap Singh Kairon went to a Harijan village and said "I shall

develop this village, I shall put in tube wells" this, that and others.

An Hon. Member; That is not corrupt practice.

Shri A. K. Sen: I am not saying it is a corrupt practice if it is proved. I am only stating the facts again so that the public may not have any misgivings as to the nature of the corrupt practices alleged. Then, may I only give a few instances because, since the two gentlemen are not present here to defend themselves, in all fairness....

Shri D. C. Sharma: No, one gentleman is here.

Shri A. K. Sen: The House must know that one gentleman cannot defend himself. One corrupt practice alleged was "that at the instance of Shri Amar Singh a meeting to promote his case in village Bhaji was addressed by Shri Pratap Singh Kairon, then Development Minister, and it is alleged that during this speech Shri Pratap Singh Kairon offered gratification in the form of a promise to the voters by removal of restrictions imposed on the grazing of goats by the country *elakha,* provided they voted for Shri Amar Singh, a Congress candidate; "like these, other advantages were given and so on. Well, under our election law—which I claim to be one of the most model ones, and for which I share the pride which the entire country enjoys—and in our election machinery this nevertheless is a corrupt practice; though it does not mean any gratification personally, or any corrupt practice personally, yet it is a method which we frown upon, a practice which, according to our law and according to our traditions, does not ensure fair elections. Those are the traditions we are asked to maintain and we want to maintain. An that is why these charges were investigated.

The Tribunal, by a majority of two to one found that there was a *prima facie* case. The Chairman found that the evidence was incredible and that it could not be accepted.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Will the Minister make it clear, if a candidate promises to his electorate that he will try to get them a tube well, will that also be a corrupt practice? If so, he can make no promise whatsoever of amenities to them.

Shri A. K. Sen: It will be. In fact, if such a thing is proved....

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: May I ask whether Shri Tyagi has promised anything?

Shri A. K. Sen: ....many, I think, in this State would be unseated, because unfortunately electors here, as in other countries, make certain genuine demands on their candidates.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Shri Tyagi is a in danger.

Shri Tyagi: I am.

Shri A. K. Sen: I have not the least doubt that he is not in danger.

This is the position. And when these show-cause notices were directed to be served by a majority of two to one, Shri Pratap Singh Kairon and Shri Daljit Singh took out an application under article 226 of the Constitution before the Punjab High Court. Well, it failed. It would have to, because it was only a show-cause notice. How can an application under article 226 of the Constitution filed against a mere direction by the court. and that too to show cause? Anyway, the court issued the rule. (*Interruptions*) Anyhow, this is not the first instance where parties are trying to take advantage of law's delays. But the question is that if the Punjab High Court had issued a rule, we had no grievance, because they must have thought there was a *prima facie* case for a rule. It is not that every rule succeeds. If it did then the law would have been different. Nobody would have gone to the courts. The odium does not attach to the other

[Shri A. K. Sen]

applicant whose application fails after the issue of the preliminary rule that I cited. Anyway, there was proper adjudication of the High Court. The High Court sent it back. The trial was proceeding.

May I give certain facts as to how far the trial has proceeded and what steps the Election Commission has taken in this matter? These are the facts about the actual progress of the litigation. I think about 60 witnesses have already been examined after the case came back which is not bad because after all the petition was only disposed of by the High Court on the 7th October, 1958. The records came back on the 3rd January, 1959 The hearing was resumed in March, 1959. Most of the witnesses have been examined excepting the re-examination which has been ordered by the Tribunal of four of the witnesses who had been examined earlier before the new Tribunal actually came into existence. It is going on.

The Chief Election Commissioner has from time to time written letters in as strong and firm a language as is consistent with the dignity of the high office which he holds and as is required by the duties which he has to perform. It is not necessary for the House to be bothered with the letters which he had sent. But he had sent a large number of letters reminding the Tribunal from time to time and the Tribunal has adverted to it saying what steps were taken to deal with the matter.

As I said, the case naturally has excited passion and strong feelings either in favour or against the petitioner. It is absolutely necessary in the midst of this heat and passion which any such matter generates in the Punjab that not the slightest doubt should be left by the Tribunal in adjudicating upon the issues which might either create the impression on the petitioner or on the respondents or on the persons proceeded against on changes of corrupt practices that the trial has not been a fair one. That is why I think the Tribunal has taken immense pains in examining each and every witness however large their number may have been without trying to curtail or pool witnesses or their examination. All sorts of charges may be made against the Tribunal, as you know, either they are favouring one of the parties or they are acting to the prejudice of the other parties. That is the position.

May I assure the House that the Chief Election Commissioner is alive to the defects in our procedure which have been manifest as a result of the proceedings in this election petition? In fact, these defects were apparent even earlier than this. That is why the Representation of the People Act was amended by Parliament in 1956 providing for one member tribunals and for such contingencies as delay and other things in which case the Chief Election Commissioner is not clothed with the power of withdrawing a case from the Tribunal and putting it in the hands of another Tribunal.

I strongly refute any suggestion that anything has been done by the Chief Election Commissioner either to favour or to prejudice any of the parties concerned. The least duty that we can do from the floor of this House is to pay our tribute to the very model election machinery which the Parliament and our country have helped to build.... (*Interruption*).

Shri M. C. Jain: Nobody has charged the Election Commission of partiality.

Shri A. K. Sen: If I have understood it wrongly, I am very sorry. But I thought the question of appointment of members and various other things were put in such a way as if the Election Commission was sleeping over attempts at delay being made by others. As I said, the country and Parliament truly feel

proud of the efficiency, honesty and integrity of our election machinery and the least that this Parliament can do is to reiterate its faith in the great traditions which have been built up by the Election Commission which have been demonstrated only the other day in Kerala where, in spite of the heat and passion which that election generated, not one word has been said against the Election Commission.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Our Election Commission is very good, but will you amend the Representation of the People Act?

Shri A. K. Sen: I am very glad that Parliament is, as it should be, vigilant over such matters. This matter, naturally, has received the attention of the House and the public, and through Parliament the voice of the people has really been expressed frowning upon the delay which this case has exhibited. But, as I said, after hearing the facts, I have no doubt the House is convinced that nothing more could be done in this unfortunate case by the Election Commission.

17.37 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday the 14th March, 1960/Phalguna 24, 1881 (Saka).

[*Friday, March* 11, 1960/*Phalguna* 21, 1881 (*Saka*)]

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MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT . . . . . 5440—44

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of two adjournment motions given notice of by Shri Hem Barua and Shri S.M. Banerjee regarding the plane crash in Jorhat on the 10th March, 1960.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . . . 5444—47

(1) A copy of each of the following papers :

(i) Notification No. G.S.R. 27, dated the 5th March, 1960 making certain further amendments to the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Rules, 1954, under sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952.

(ii) (a) Annual Report of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited for the year 1958-59 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) A Review by the Government of the above Report.

(2) A copy of each of the following papers:

(i) Annual Report of the Indian Refineries Limited for the period from the 22nd August, 1958 to 31st March, 1959 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor

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General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(*ii*) A Review by the Government of the above report.

(*iii*) Annual Report of the National Mineral Development Corporation Private Limited for the period from the 15th November, 1958 to the 31st March, 1959 along with the Audited Accounts and commentsof the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under subsection (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(*iv*) A Review by the Government of the above report.

(*v*) Annual Report of the Orissa Mining Corporation Limited for the year 1958-59 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(*vi*) A Review by the Government of the above report.

(3) A copy of each of the following papers:

(*i*) Notification No. S.O. 451 dated the 19th February, 1960, making certain amendment to the International Copyright Order, 1958, under Section 43 of the Copyright Act, 1957.

(*ii*) Annual Report of the National Research Development Corporation of India for the period ending 31st March, 1959 (Hindi and English versions) along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act 1956.

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(4) A copy of each of the following papers:

(*i*) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 209 dated the 27th February 1960, under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

(*ii*) Notification No. G.S.R. 211 dated the 27th February, 1960, under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

(*iii*) Notification No. G.S.R. 213 dated the 27th February, 1960, making certain amendment to the Gift Tax Rules, 1958, under Sub-section (4) of Section 46 of the Gift Tax Act, 1958.

(*iv*) Notification No. G.S.R. 239 dated the 31st March, 1960 making certain further amendments to the Central Excise Rules, 1944, under Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . 5448—51

Shri Raghunath Singh called the attention of the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel to the apprehended dislocation in the running of passenger and goods trains due to inadequate supply of coal.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh) made a statement in regard thereto.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER 5451—55

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda) made a statement on State Bank of India disputes.

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BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION: . . . . 5457—5510

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee, continued and the motion was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED . . 5511

Fifty-eighth Report was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN . 5511—65

Further discussion on the Resolution re. Evaluation of Agriculture concluded and the Resolution was withdrawn by leave of Lok Sabha.

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PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER DISCUSSION . . . .

Shri Subiman Ghose moved the Resolution re. Re-naming of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The discussion was not concluded.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION . . . . .

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 3rd March, 1960 to Starred Question No. 568 regarding election petition.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen) replied to the debate.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1960/PHALGUNA 24, 1881 (SAKA)—

Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Law.

GMGIPND—LSII—413(Ai)LS—26-3-60—950.

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